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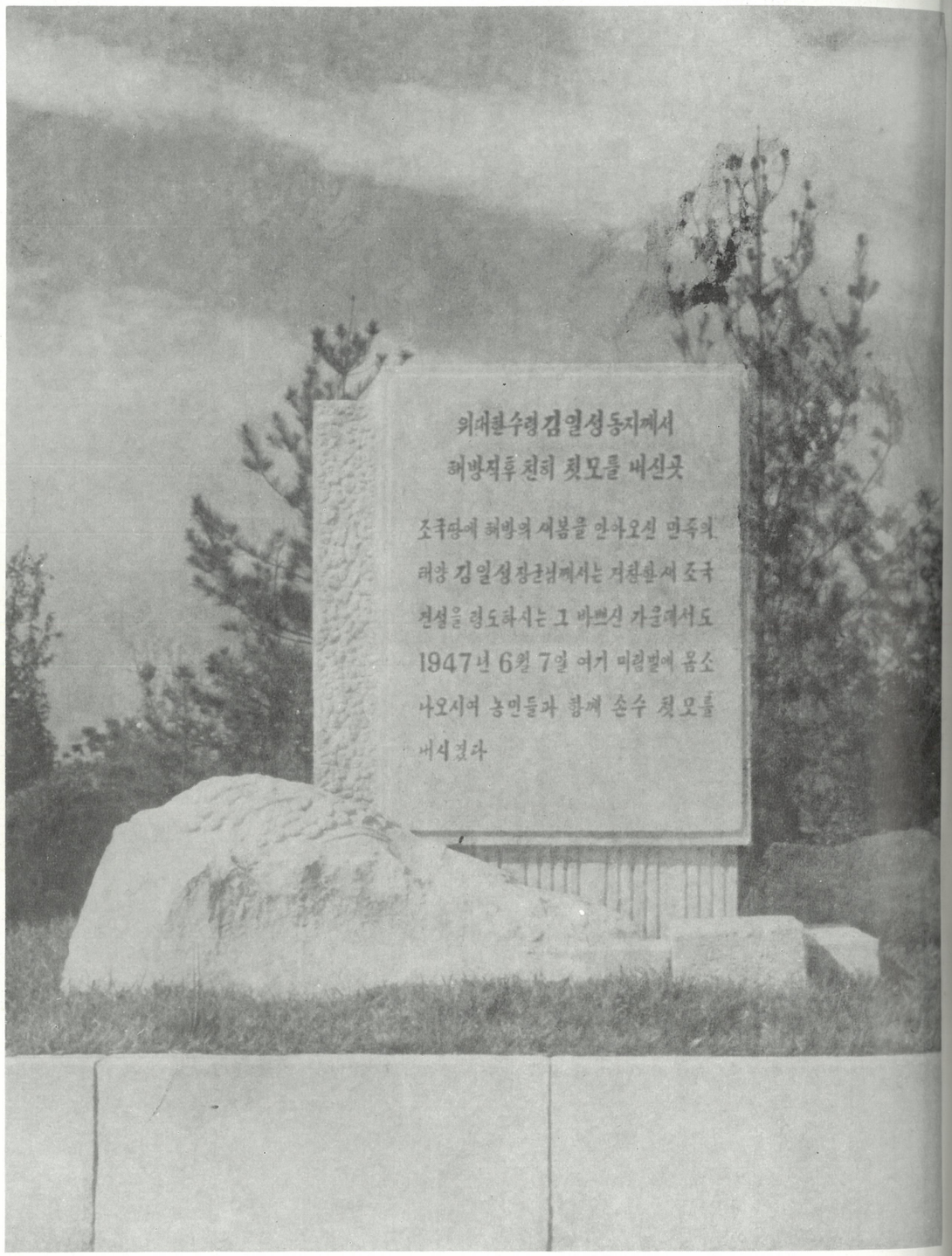


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham acknowledge the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd by raising high their warmly grasped hands

Goodwill Mission of Guyanese People

Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham

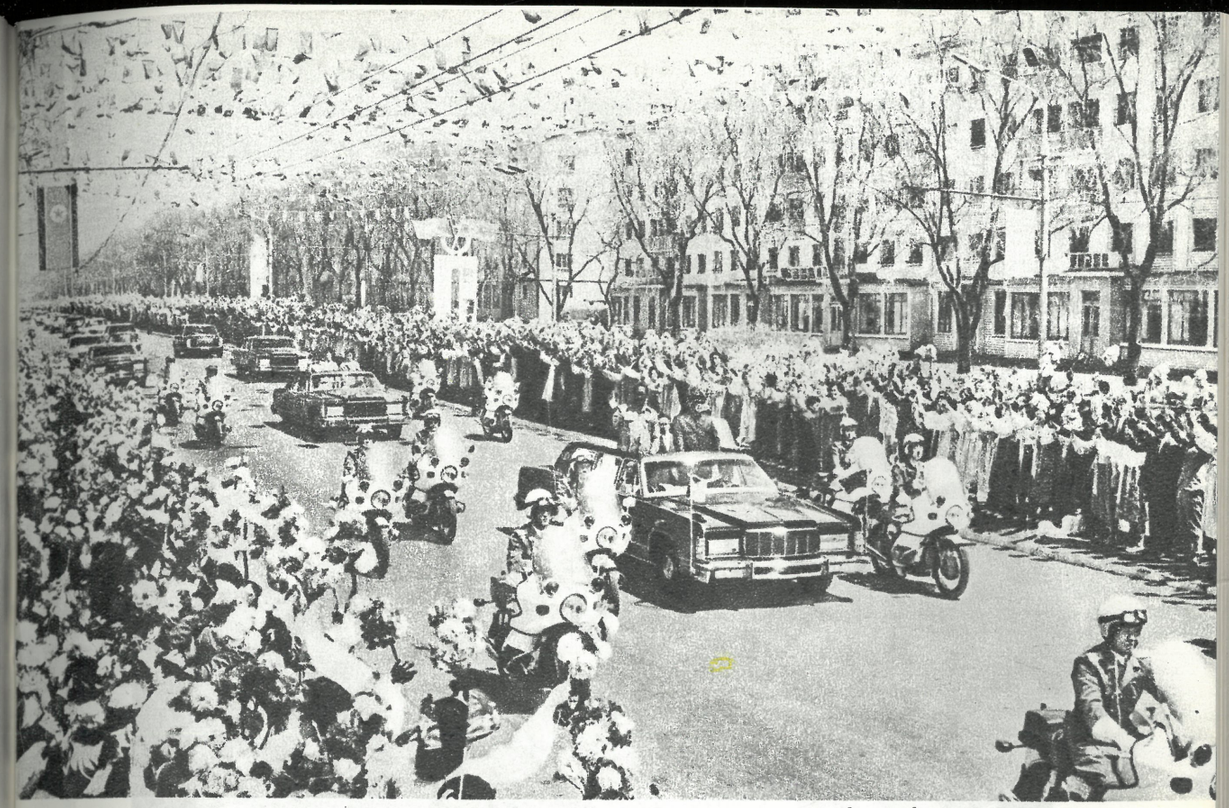
The party and government delegation of the CRG headed by Comrade Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on a visit to Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and Prime Minister, paid an official visit to our country for a week from April 21.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly received Comrade Prime Minister Burnham at the airport.

Our people fervently welcomed the good-will mission of the brave and industrious Guyanese people everywhere it went.

During its stay in our country, talks were held three times between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Prime Minister Burnham. The consensus of views was reached on all the problems discussed at the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.



Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcome the delegation along the route

The delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution.

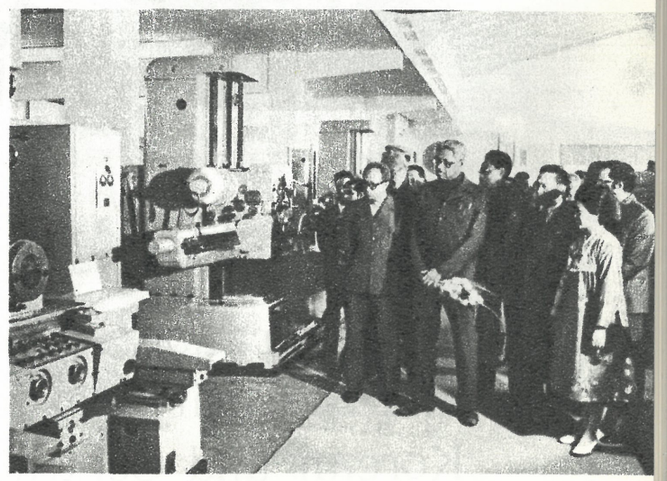
During its sojourn in our country there were various welcome functions including the grand Pyongyang mass meeting attended by the great leader.

Prior to its departure, an agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural co-operation, a trade agreement, an agreement on cooperation in fisheries, and an agreement on technical cooperation and a cultural exchange programme were signed between the Governments of the DPRK and the CRG.

The great leader saw off the delegation returning after winding up its itinerary at the airport.

The visit to our country of the delegation headed by Comrade Burnham marked a milestone in developing the relations of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Guyanese peoples marching shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism.

Some members of the delegation inspect the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with His Majesty Bokassa the First

Demonstration of Friendship and Solidarity between Korean and Central African Peoples

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcome His Majesty Bokassa the First along the route

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of the Central African Empire, together with the Empress, paid an official visit to our country from April 28 to May 2.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly received His Majesty Bokassa the First at the airport.

During his visit, talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Majesty Bokassa the First. A unity of views was reached on all questions discussed at the talks which proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

During their stay, the mass gymnastics "Song of Korea" and colourful functions were arranged in honour of the guests.

The guests visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang.

His Majesty Emperor of the Central African Empire and his party inspect the Pyongyang metro

Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Majesty Bokassa the First

His Majesty Emperor and other guests from the Central African Empire inspect the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Prior to departure, a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a general agreement on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation were signed between the DPRK and the CAE and a joint communique was published.

Signed were also an agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, a trade agreement, an air service agreement, an accord on economic and technical cooperation, an accord on technical cooperation and an accord on the formation of a Korea-Central Africa Mixed Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent off the guests returning after the successful conclusion of their itinerary at the airport.

The visit to our country by the friendship mission of Central Africa marked a historic occasion in developing and consolidating the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and poses for a photograph with them

Visit of Democratic Yemeni Party and Government Delegation to Our Country

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammed, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and Prime Minister, paid an official visit to our country for three days from April 28.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the delegation and had a friendly talk with it.

The delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected historic mementoes and places there with humble reverence.

A unanimity of views was reached on the questions discussed at the talks held between the delegations of the two countries.

During its stay, the delegation received warm welcome from our people and banquet, art performances and other welcome functions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation on a visit to historic Mangyongdae

A large crowd of Pyongyangites warmly welcome the delegation at the airport

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FRONT COVER: At the Pupo Seaculture Farm

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A monument erected in the Mirim Plain to commemorate the first rice-transplanting done by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with peasants in June 1947

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Long Live the Great 'Theses on Socialist Education'!"

BACK COVER: The Pujon Plateau flowed with sheep

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire,

determined to consolidate the relations of friendship existing between the two countries,

to develop cooperation with the non-aligned countries, countries following the road of independent socio-economic development,

to oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, dominationism and all forms of aggression and to positively contribute to the cause of safeguarding world peace and security,

reflecting the will and desire of the peoples of their respective countries,

decided to sign the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The two high level contracting parties shall develop the relations between the two countries on the following principles publicly recognized in the international relations:

1. The people of each country shall shape their destiny by themselves and have the sacred right to national independence and sovereignty.

2. Each country shall assume the obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

3. Each country shall regard any attempt to oppose the national unity or violate the territorial integrity of other countries as a grave infringement upon world peace and security.

4. Each country shall have the right to develop and utilize all its resources including natural riches in conformity with its national interests.

5. Each country shall respect the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and the publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

ARTICLE 2

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to expand and develop in an all-round way the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of their peoples struggling for the independent development of their respective countries.

ARTICLE 3

The two high level contracting parties shall strengthen multiform cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural domains and exchange the successes and experiences gained in these fields.

ARTICLE 4

The two high level contracting parties shall make positive efforts to develop and expand trade between the two countries.

ARTICLE 5

The two high level contracting parties, as member states of the non-aligned movement, shall make joint efforts to strengthen and develop the movement.

ARTICLE 6

The two high level contracting parties shall make positive efforts to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new international order conforming to the will and interests of the developing countries.

ARTICLE 7

The two high level contracting parties shall give each other information and have consultation about the international problems and international events of common concern and support and cooperate with each other at international meetings.

ARTICLE 8

The two high level contracting parties shall actively support the struggle of the people against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and dominationism and for defending world peace and security, and consolidating national independence and achieving freedom.

ARTICLE 9

The two high level contracting parties shall oppose any attempt of the imperialists to split a country into two and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and make positive efforts for the independent and peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification on a democratic principle free from any outside interference.

ARTICLE 10

The present treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and remain valid for 20 years.

Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another ten years.

Signed in Pyongyang on May 2, 1978, and done in duplicate in Korean and French, both texts are equally authentic.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

BOKASSA THE FIRST

Emperor
Central Africa

Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between April 28 and May 2, 1978.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the guests from Central Africa visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, discussed the problem of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire and other problems of mutual concern and reached an identity of views in all problems discussed.

The Korean side expressed high admiration for the social and economic successes registered in the Central African Empire through the "Operation Bokassa" under the energetic leadership of His Majesty Bokassa the First and manifested support to the struggle of the Central African people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism.

The Central African side highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people under the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung have converted their country in a short span of time into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy by embodying the Juche idea and wished them greater successes in the struggle for carrying into practice the grandiose programme of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Central African side expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves independently and peacefully on a democratic principle free from any interference of outside forces.

The two sides expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the world's progressive people against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the goodwill mission of the Central African people to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked a historic occasion in developing and consolidating the friendly relations between the two peoples.

His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, expressed sincere thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the entire Korean people for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality, a clear manifestation of the high respect and deep friendship of the Korean people for himself and the Central African people.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

BOKASSA THE FIRST

Emperor
Central Africa

Pyongyang, May 2, 1978

Great Method of Guidance Guaranteeing Success in Revolution and Construction

—An Article Carried in the February 23, 1978 Issue of "Rodong Sinmun" (Gist)—

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the way of improving the method and style of work to suit the new circumstances created after the establishment of the socialist system and set a fine example in doing so through his on-the-spot guidance in the work of the Kangso County Party Committee and Chongsan-ri in February 1960, and integrated a wealth of experiences accumulated in this course in his immortal classic "On the Lessons Drawn from Guidance to the Work of the Kangso County Party Committee."

For half a century since he set out on the revolutionary road, he, always mixing with the masses of the people and arousing them, has led the gigantic revolutionary struggle and the work of construction along the road of great victory.

(1)

The establishment of a correct method of mass guidance is of weighty importance in successfully advancing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Only when it unites the masses of the people and gives free play to their revolutionary zeal can the working-class party admirably solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction, overcoming all difficulties in its way.

In the course of his long revolutionary activities for leading our arduous revolutionary cause to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a new and original method of guidance based on the Juche idea and constantly perfected it, thereby creditably solving the question concerning the method of mass leadership, an urgent issue raised by the times and the revolution.

He cleared up the valuable revolutionary truth that the popular masses are the master of the revolution and when their creative power is mobilized there is nothing impossible.

Already in the first days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader established a unique method of revolutionary guidance —going deep among the masses of the people, sharing sweets and bitters with them and rallying them to carry out the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung readily risked danger and did not spare himself for national liberation and the people. He conducted an energetic organizational and political work everywhere the revolutionary masses lived, even under the hard conditions of underground revolutionary struggle carried on under the enemy's strict surveillance.

He went from town to village and from village to town, forming in a short time many revolutionary organizations embracing workers, peasants, youth and students and broad masses of other people and rousing them to the mass struggle against Japanese imperialism. The course of this revolutionary leadership was a historic one of creating a fine model of the method of on-the-spot guidance, a new method of guidance in our era. The great Juche-based method of guidance, the method of on-the-spot guidance, which works epoch-making miracles in the revolution and construction, has its roots at the dawn of our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party always breathes with the masses of the people. We can say that this is the reason why our Party has become neither subjective nor misguided up to now."

In the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always went down to the companies and platoons in person to instil in his men the conviction of sure victory and took the lead in the arduous march. In the grim days of the war against the US imperialist aggressors he visited the front and the rear amid a hail of bullets, shells and bombs and energetically roused the whole Party and the entire people to the sacred war against the enemy. During the difficult immediate postwar period when everything remained destroyed by the war, he was firmly convinced that it was quite possible to build a new life from the debris as long as there were the Party, the power and the people. And he visited different places of the country and picked out the sites of factories and wisely led the people to bring about a revolutionary upswing throughout the country, successfully exploring an untrodden path to socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri in the new historic period when the socialist revolution was triumphant in our country was a historic event which marked a radical turn in the development of our revolution and in the development of the revolutionary theory on the method of leadership over the masses.

During 15 days of his on-the-spot guidance, the great leader grasped with a sharp insight the matured demands of our revolution which had entered a new stage of development and indicated the clear-cut direction and concrete tasks for the building of a socialist countryside. In this course, he created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method—the method of going down to lower units to help them, the method of grasping and analyzing the actual conditions to find out correct ways and the work method of giving priority to political work in all affairs and concentrating efforts on the main link.

Even after he created a model of the revolutionary method of work in Chongsan-ri, he continued to give on-the-spot guidance to call our Party and people to new feats. He led the grand forward movement of Chollima to realize the socialist industrialization and the grandiose struggle to reach the high goals of the Six-Year Plan under the banner of the three revolutions.

His on-the-spot guidance reaches all areas of the country, all spheres of the revolution and construction and every aspect of our people's life.

The great leader went everywhere our people work to settle on the spot all problems arising in the revolution and construction and mingled with workers, peasants, Party and economic functionaries, scientists, technicians, artistes and many people of other occupations to discuss state affairs with them and let them know the Party's intention, thus leading all our people to creation and innovation.

His on-the-spot guidance goes deeper into the life of our people as the revolution advances and the days go by.

Indeed, the method of on-the-spot guidance, the new method of guidance in history,

is the great leader's method of guidance, an original Juche-based method of guidance. It can be called only after the august name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been making the revolution over a long period together with the people, with the outstanding art of leadership and the noble popular traits to be found in no one else.

(2)

The Juche idea calls for attaching the greatest importance to man in doing all things and making everything serve him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's method of on-the-spot guidance fully meets this demand of the idea. Therefore, this method of guidance is unchallengeably powerful, correct, unique and scientific and has an inexhaustible vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party informs the popular masses of its aims, synthesizes their creative opinions and, on this basis, formulates its lines and policies. Our Party's lines and policies, therefore, enjoy wholehearted popular support and all of them are carried out successfully by the united efforts of the Party and the masses."

Only when the lines and policies fully reflect the desire of the masses of the people, maker of history and motive force of social progress, can they powerfully promote the revolution and construction and become a powerful weapon arousing the broad masses to the struggle.

The lines and policies formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for each period and stage of our revolution firmly gripped the hearts of the masses with an exceptionally great attraction. This is entirely because they fully reflected the ardent desire of our people and the ripe demand of their life.

The respected and beloved leader always goes deep into the pulsating reality where the popular masses live and work to acquaint himself with the desire and demand of the workers and the peasants and fully reflects them in the policies and works out new strategies and tactics one after another to lead our revolution to victory.

The Chollima Movement and the Three-Revolution Team Movement, the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, the rural theses and the educational theses which fully display their indestructible vitality today in the course of the triumphant advance of our revolution and the Juche-based farming methods which ensure bumper crops every year under whatever unfavourable conditions—all the original ideas, theories and policies of our Party are the precious fruition of his untiring ideological and theoretical activities in the course of his on-the-spot guidance.

Since all the lines and policies of our Party, as you have seen above, were born of the reality and fully reflect the desire and demand of the popular masses, they are always accepted by the people as their firm faith and vital work and have become an all-conquering weapon for leading our revolution to victory without any slightest deviation or turns and twists.

With his superb art of leadership the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided our people to increase the number of machines markedly through the "machine tool-begets-machine tools movement" initiated by himself, turn the mountains of the whole country into golden mountains and orchards through the struggle for generalizing the experiences gained in Changsong and Pukchong and work a miracle of completing the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in only a few months.

Each time a difficulty cropped up in the way of the revolution and we had a heavy task to fulfil, he firmly trusted our workers and other people and enlisted their inexhaustible strength and wisdom in overcoming the difficulty.

In the hard postwar year 1956, when the factionalist-flunkeys were hatching a plot internally and the imperialist reactionaries on the rampage externally, the great leader personally visited the workers of Kangson and explained in detail to them the difficult situation of the country, demands of the revolution and the Party's determination and vigorously aroused them to the grandiose struggle to carry out our Party's Juche-based line for socialist economic construction, saying that he trusted only the working class, the main force of our revolution.

The heart's appeal of the great leader instilled in them the indomitable will to tide over difficulties and advance and made them work a miracle of producing 120,000 tons of steel billet in a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons and marked a historical era of the grand Chollima advance, a great upswing of the socialist construction on this land.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership of the respected and beloved leader who always mingles with the people and leads the revolution and construction to a steady upsurge, overcoming all difficulties together with them, our people could win brilliant victories in the postwar rehabilitation and construction conducted on the debris, in the struggle for carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously and in the battle for grand socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who takes the interests and happiness of the people as the supreme principle of all his thinking and activity and dedicates his all to the people, has built in this land a grateful socialist paradise where a new life is in full bloom and met the age-old desire of our people. Yet, not content with this, he is making an endless journey for on-the-spot guidance to provide them with a happier life.

During the glorious days when he has led the arduous Korean revolution, he has always been near and dear to the hearts of our people and our people have entrusted their destinies entirely to him and persistently fought for the victory of the revolution.

In the course of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance marked by the loftiest revolutionary morality between him and his revolutionary soldiers, our revolutionary ranks have grown into a large army of Juche-type revolutionaries breathing the same breath and the unity and cohesion of our people has become indestructible.

His outstanding and seasoned art of leadership, the original method of on-the-spot guidance, was the source of invincible might which enabled our people to defeat the formidable imperialist enemies in the two arduous revolutionary wars, uphold the national dignity and demonstrate the stamina of our nation; it was a powerful weapon that made our people successfully carry out the serious social revolutions of two stages and realize the cause of industrialization in 14 years; and it was the banner of struggle which enabled our people to occupy the high peak of socialism, continuously working miracles in the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, the speed campaign.

The immortal exploits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has made a new history of creation and construction with his brilliant wisdom of Juche and built the ever-prospering and developing fatherland of Juche, a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, will shine forever together with the victorious progress of our revolutionary cause.

"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

"That Is the Very Road We Should Follow!"

In October 1926 young men were meeting in a cottage in Huatien County. Some were in worker's clothes, others in peasant's clothes and still others in school uniforms.

A young man in school uniform was passionately addressing the gathering.

He was respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been fighting from his childhood with ardent love for his country and people and burning hatred for the enemy, and with the high aim of liberating his country with the united strength of the popular masses, the master of the revolution.

He proclaimed the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) and was pointing out the absolutely correct road of the Korean revolution.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the attainment of Korea's liberation and independence as the immediate goal of the DIU; and the construction of socialism and communism in Korea, the overthrow of all imperialism and the building of communism in the world as its ultimate goal. He stressed that to attain the goals it was necessary to study Marxism-Leninism more deeply and rapidly expand the organizations among the broad masses.

With a new high ambition and strong determination, the young men engraved on their memory every word of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung. His words inspired them with courage and confidence, contrary to those of the nationalists or slogan-mongering Marxists.

They absolutely supported him, saying: "You are right! You are quite right! That is the very road we should follow!" They pledged themselves to each other, clenching their fists: "If we fail to regain independence, we cannot have the right to call ourselves the young men of Korea. Let's fight, even sacrificing ourselves if necessary, to defeat the Japs, take back national independence and dignity and build socialism and communism in the future."

The formation of the DIU was a historic announcement of a new start of the Korean revolution which was undergoing trying ordeals owing to the imprudent actions of the nationalists who indulged in empty talks, moaning over lost nationhood, and the factionalist-flunkeys engrossed in factional strife.

With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle began to develop according to the principle of independence and our Party started to strike its glorious roots.

The Korean people began to go the victorious road of history. Small as they were, their ranks were proud and dependable and their spirits were sky-high.

The author of "A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad" (Vol. I), published in south Korea in December 1945, wrote in the chapter entitled "The DIU and Kim Il Sung":

"It was 1926....

"Kim Il Sung had just begun to understand society and his clear heart heaved in anguish. There was a strong trend in the nationalist movement at that time to shift from the stage of pure patriotism to the revolutionary stage. Moreover, all the organizations in the nationalist movement were redoubling their efforts to form a single front. The confrontation on matters of theo-

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forming the Down-with-Imperialism Union

ry between the Chongui-bu (Council of Justice), the Hyobi-hoe (Consultation Council) and the Choksong-hoe (Promotion Association) accelerated the formation of this front. Meanwhile, the socialist movement... came into being.

"The boy Kim Il Sung, or rather the student Kim Song Ju, weighed these two social tendencies critically in his mind, and he realized that the future goal could only be attained through his own independent development.

"Rejecting infantile Right and 'Left' trends, he organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union.... Much was expected of Kim Il Sung, and the activities of this organization were positive. Kim Il Sung, a man of passion, had great support among the masses."

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung was 14 years old at that time. He thought of the roots of a Juche-type revolutionary party of the Korean working class with his own brains and brought them into being and led the Korean revolution to the road of victory under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

The DIU rapidly expanded to root deep among the broad masses, and its members later became the core of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Young Communist League, the Korean Revolutionary Army and the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army formed by great Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The news of the formation of the DIU spread throughout our country like a wildfire and carried great joy into our people's hearts.

Like the young people who gathered in the cottage in Huatien, our people turned out in the struggle for the country's liberation with a deep faith that only when they advanced along the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung could they win the Korean revolution.

Socialist Education in Our Country

Priority Is Always Given to Education of Younger Generation

Our country has now established a most advanced and popular educational system under which everyone learns.

Until thirty-odd years ago, ignorance and obscurity had prevailed over our country under the colonial repressive rule of Japanese imperialism. Today, however, our country is shedding its brilliant light over the world as a "land of education," as a "land of learning," where the universal compulsory eleven-year education is in force.

This historic change in the popular education in our country is fully ascribable to the wise guidance and deep love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always shows the primary concern to the education of the younger generation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"To love the future is an important feature of a revolutionary. Revolutionaries fight, not for the sake of an easy life for themselves, but for the sake of a brilliant future, a new happy life for the generations to come, surmounting all hardships and trials and devoting all that is precious to them."

Revolutionary Schools of New Type

The great leader applied himself wholly to the education of the younger generation from the first day he set to making revolution. Even in the busy days while preparing for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he set up revolutionary schools of a new type everywhere there were children and educated them energetically.

One of such schools was the four-year Chinmyong School which was set up in the summer of 1928 in the Chiachiafun village some four kilometres off Chialun. This school gave free education to all the children of the poor peasants in the whole neighbourhood. It taught mainly the Korean language, Korean history, Korean geography, composition, gymnastics, etc.

The great leader personally attended the opening ceremony of this school. Its opening was a solemn declaration heralding the new epoch of the revolutionary education in our country.

Besides this school, there were many such revolutionary schools in the northeast area of China in those days, including the Samgwang School in Kuyushu and the Samsong School in Wuchiatzu. Recalling the Samsong School in Wuchiatzu, which had abolished the tuition fee, received the children of the poor and organized the brisk extracurricular activities of the students, a person who worked there at that time wrote:

"...soon after the arrival there of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the reading voices of children flowed out of every house and the clarion reveille sounded every morning.

"Village women started gossiping: 'Children are the first to have changed since Mr. Kim Song Ju came.' 'Now life is worth living!'" (Kim Song Ju is the childhood name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.)

With such a warm love based on his desire to bring up the younger generation to be the sturdy reserve of the revolution, the great leader set up Children's Corps schools in the guerrilla bases even in the unusually hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, formed the children's companies in the flames of struggle and stoutly trained them to be true revolutionaries.

More Schools Should Be Built

Liberation plunged the country into a storm of emotion. The fatherly leader returned home in triumph. One day while visiting his birthplace Mangyongdae after a long absence, he gave people there this earnest teaching: You should build more schools. Ignorance leads to ruin. A popular educational system should be enforced to get everyone in school age to learn.

A few days later, on October 28, 1945, the great leader betook himself to a village in Taedong County, South Pyongan Province. While having a talk with villagers that day, he came to see that their earnest desire was to set up a middle school. He took the trouble to fix the building site of a school, forcing his way through the grassy land till late in the evening. Only then did he leave the village.

The school rose in less than one month. Now having their long-cherished middle school the villagers and their children were rapt with joy and emotion.

The great leader called the teachers of this school to his side.

He told them that if they were to bring up their children excellently they should get them to acquire advanced knowledge and sound morality and at the same time strong physique. He added that our country would prosper only when our youth and children were possessed of those three aspects.

The great leader named their middle school "Samhung" which bears the great meaning of developing the country by fostering fine men of intelligence, virtue and perfect physique. Time passed and now our country has scaled the high peak of the universal compulsory eleven-year education. In this period our rising generations grew up sturdily under the boundlessly warm love and concern of the fatherly leader.

They did not stop their studies even in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the country was at stake.

Everyone Should Learn

The great Fatherland Liberation War ended in our victory. But everything was reduced to rubbles by the barbarous bombing and shelling of US imperialism. There was not even a single brick that remained whole. Under such condition, people didn't know what to begin with and how to.

Even in such trying situation right after the ceasefire, the fatherly leader, setting forth the concrete orientation and ways of the postwar rehabilitation, saw to it that schools were built first.

During his on-the-spot guidance to the Munchon district, Kangwon Province, some time after the armistice, he found a huge building on the last stage of construction. It was a primary school. Informed of this, he was much pleased and personally met teachers and parents and highly praised them for having built a good school building first.

The whole Party and the whole nation turned out to carry out his lofty plan for the education of the rising generation.

Thus, all our children came to take lessons in new sunny classrooms when no small number of important institutions were still using dugouts as their offices.

Already in August, 1955, only two years after the ceasefire, more than one school was set up in every rural *ri*. And our country introduced the universal compulsory primary education from 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education, the first of its kind in Asia, from 1958, the universal free education from 1959, and the universal compulsory nine-year technical education from 1967.

Afterwards, the fatherly leader made a scientific study of the intellectual development of our children and, on this basis, set forth the line of enforcing the compulsory eleven-year education by way of admitting them one year earlier. On the first school day of this new historic compulsory education he personally visited the Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang, congratulated the six-year old children on their entrance and even posed with them for a photograph. Ten-odd days later, he paid a visit to a first-year class of the

At the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Tonghyon Primary School, Kaesong, and heavily admired a little girl who was so good at sums.

At a Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and a session of the Supreme People's Assembly, the respected and beloved leader gave an important teaching on generally introducing the new compulsory education earlier than the schedule and made the state appropriate a vast amount of funds and provide every other necessary condition for the purpose.

As a result, the universal compulsory eleven-year education was fully introduced from 1975, one year earlier than the schedule. It marked a great historic event.

In September last year, the respected and beloved leader made public his immortal classic work, "Theses on Socialist Education," which codifies the Juche-oriented educational thought, thereby opening the bright road for the further development of our education.

Today our country is covered with the ramified network of schools and kindergartens.

Modern students and children's palaces and Juvenile Corps camps are found everywhere—Pyongyang, Kaesong, Popyong, Wonsan, Sokam, Mt. Myohyang-san.... A school is run even for a few children in a remote mountainous village in Chagang or Ryanggang Province or in an isolated island.

Happiest are our youngsters who are growing up in a land of learning where the universal compulsory eleven-year education is in force.

Under this superior educational system they are brought up to be true revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the great leader, to be fully-developed revolutionaries of a new type who are possessed of deep scientific knowledge and more than one technique, strong physique and high cultural attainments.

Li Sang Yong

Scientific and Revolutionary Methods of Socialist Education

To carry out the objectives and mission of education, we must properly define the content of education and at the same time formulate its methods conforming to its objectives and mission.

Without adopting the right methods of education even if its objectives and content are defined correctly it is hardly possible to organize and conduct educational work in accord with its objectives and mission.

Education is a work with men to rear and teach them. Men's mentality and the level of their ideological consciousness and knowledge vary according to the stages of their growth and development. And they are different from each other in the course of their life and characters.

Educational work is a creative work with living men with such distinctive features. So, if we apply the same and schematic method to all of them, we cannot be successful in education.

Socialist education can be successful only when we adopt scientific and revolutionary methods conforming to its objectives and mission and do educational work by such methods.

The great leader sets out a systematic and profound theory on the methods of socialist education which correspond to its objectives and mission in his "Theses on Socialist Education."

In his theses he puts forward a thought and theory on heuristic teaching.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The main form of school education is teaching and the basic method of teaching is heuristics. This method enables students to correctly understand what they have been taught and, accordingly, the objectives of education can be achieved successfully." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 26.)

Heuristic teaching helps students to properly understand what they have been taught and makes it possible to attain the objectives of socialist education successfully. For this it serves as one of the methods of socialist education.

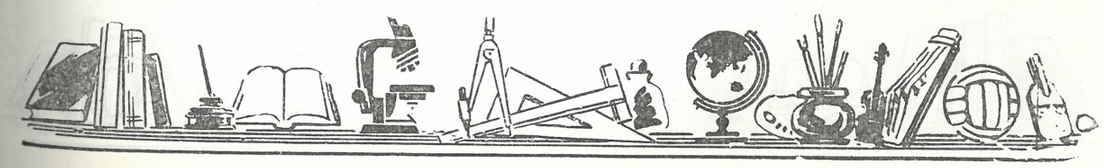
Heuristics stimulates the positive thinking of students and leads them to penetrate more easily the essence of things and phenomena.

Explanation through talks and conversation, discussion and debate, the question-and-answer method and education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration suit students' preparedness and characteristics. These methods, along with the logic and sequence of the contents of teachings, enable them to understand quickly and precisely what they are taught.

The theses presents a thought on the ideological education of students through explanation and persuasion and through exercising influence by positive examples.

These are the most effective methods which enable students to understand and sympathize with advanced ideas for themselves and to see and correct their defects and shortcomings for themselves.

The theses formulates it as an important



method of socialist education to combine theoretical education with practical training and education with productive labour.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Combining theoretical education with practical training is an important means for rearing students to be communist revolutionaries equipped with a living, useful knowledge." (Ibid., pp. 29-30.)

Theoretical education puts the main stress on students' thinking, and practical training on their practical activity.

In school education, experiments and practice, visits to old revolutionary battle fields and places associated with revolutionary history and inspection tours to public, cultural and educational establishments, factories, enterprises and farms should be arranged according to plans, in close combination with theoretical education. This is an important way of giving students a working knowledge applicable to revolutionary practice and bringing them up into communist revolutionaries.

In drawing full-time students into productive labour, it is important to fully meet pedagogical requirements. We must guard against both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work and the tendency to draw students excessively into the labour. Productive labour of students must be organized rationally so that it will be conducive to their education and training.

Their participation in productive labour is essential to promote their revolutionization and working-classization and improve the quality of education.

The theses also raises a new requirement of intensifying the organizational life and socio-political activity of children and students and combining them closely with class work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to train children and students politically and ideologically and educate them in a revolutionary way, it is necessary to intensify their organized life and socio-political activity and combine them closely with class work." (Ibid., p. 32.)

The main purpose of class work is to make students have revolutionary ideas, knowledge and strong bodies which enable them to participate in the revolution and construction as masters.

Through class work students have rich knowledge and strong bodies essential to an independent and creative social human being.

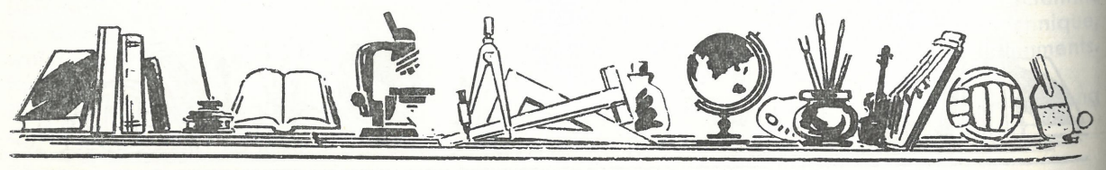
But, only through class work we cannot be successful in rearing students into true social human beings, communist revolutionaries closely equipped with a revolutionary world outlook.

Only by taking an active part in organizational life and socio-political activities can they become independent and creative social human beings, competent political activists.

To intensify the students' organizational life, the organizations of the Juvenile Corps and the League of Socialist Working Youth should enhance their function and role and the main stress be put on ideological education in their organizational life.

Drawing students extensively in socio-political activity is of great import in training them from their early years to be true masters of society who dedicate themselves to the struggle for the benefit of society and the people, and to be competent social and political activists who can educate, organize and mobilize the masses.

The theses also sets out the method of closely combining school and social education as an important method of socialist



education.

Students are ceaselessly influenced by social surroundings through their constant contact with members of society and various social institutions and through their life in home, a cell of society. Accordingly, all fields and units of society which perform educational function, along with schools, should educate students properly.

In socialist society the solidarity and cooperation among the working people constitute the basis of social relations and collectivism, the basis of social life. Therefore, school and society have the common goal and interests with regard to the education of the rising generation. In socialist society education is the work of the entire Party and the whole society. This is a firm guarantee for turning the education of the rising generation into a work of the whole society and for closely combining school and social education in socialist society.

The theses gives a detailed account of the principled demands and ways for linking school and social education.

This method renders it possible to make home, school and society all educators of the rising generation and bring them up as communist revolutionaries untouched with all evil influences and trends.

The theses sets forth the idea on educating constantly all members of society throughout their lives and defines it as an important method of socialist education to conduct preschool, school and adult education simultaneously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The way of constantly educating all members of society throughout their lives is to properly combine and simultaneously conduct preschool, school and adult education." (Ibid., pp. 37-8.)

The history of education has so far regarded only school education given to children and youth of definite ages as education and only school boys and girls as its objects.

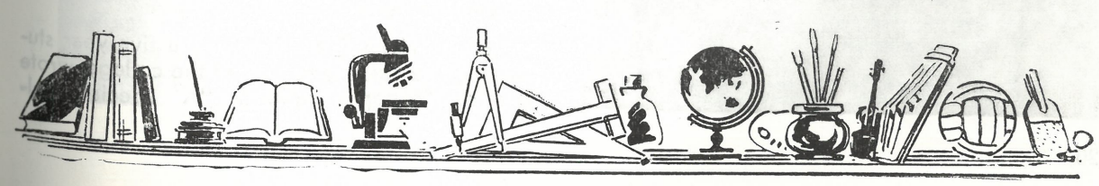
Unlike the former one, the method of education set forth by the great leader is a new and original one that makes all people from preschool-age children to old men the objects of education and their whole life as the course of education to constantly remould and perfect them as true communist-type men.

Preschool education is the first process of human education and its main stress is placed on laying the foundations for school education.

School education has a decided bearing on the establishment of the world outlook of men and the formation of their personal qualities. Its fundamental task is to rear the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres equipped with revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge.

Adult education, the education of the working people engaged in socialist construction, is of great significance in consolidating and developing their revolutionary world outlook and continually raising their level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards.

The thought and theory on the methods of socialist education expounded by the great leader in his theses proved to be the first perfect educational theory of flawless system, revolutionary and profound content and scientific logic, which the history of human thought and education has ever known. And it has provided a sure guarantee for carrying out the objectives and mission of socialist and communist education.



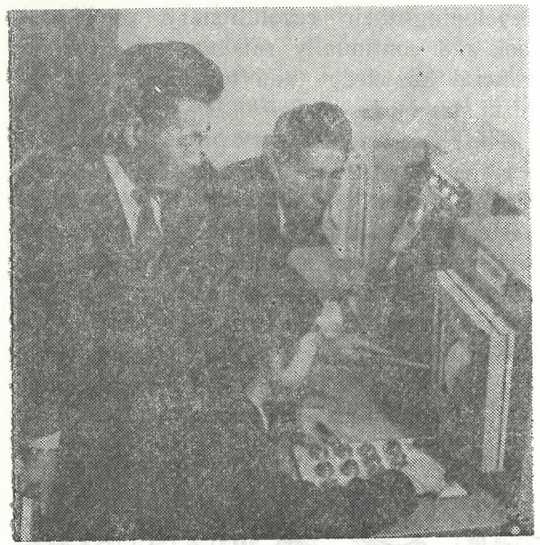
Pukjung Technical College

Every big factory or enterprise has its own college in our country. There, workers study while on job to become able technicians and experts. They acquire the knowledge on enterprise management as well as the latest results of science and technology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Besides the regular educational system, our Party set up the spare-time educational system on the principle of giving education not only to the rising generation but also to the working people including workers and peasants and to the entire people without exception, and steadily developed it to meet the demands of the realities."

Experiment in the automation study room



The Pukjung Technical College in the Pukjung Machine Plant was set up in 1961, 17 years ago. It keeps a series of departments and chairs including the machine-building department. Its term is five years.

Its main object is to train engineers to be worked at the plant.

It is staffed with some 40 fine teachers in full service who have graduated from Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, Hamhung Technical College, etc. Some of them are masters of science, assistant professors, and professors.

The chief engineer and other able technicians and experts of the plant also teach the college.

The present student enrolment is 400.

The college has 12 laboratories including the oil-pressure element laboratory. Besides, all the workshops of the plant serve as excellent experimental and practical grounds of the students.

The students brush up at their workplaces what they learn at the college. Thus, they acquire the knowledge and technique which are badly needed in our revolution and skillfully apply them to the revolutionary practice. Lectures on theoretical science hold a considerable proportion in the curriculum.

While at the college, students make useful innovations and inventions.

Labour Hero Choe Rak Ho, a five-year student of the casting section of the college, wrote a scientific paper entitled "A special steel-making process on the electric hearth" and succeeded in introducing it into production. Thus, he made a great exploit in improving the consecutive steel-making process by cutting down the time of heat and the consumption of electricity by half respectively.

The Pukjung Technical College has produced over 800 graduates in the past 17 years since its founding. A good number of their graduation theses were highly appraised because of their great contribution to the development of our engineering industry.

Last year the plant introduced into production many new technical innovation proposals, 80 per cent of which had been made by its college students.

The thesis, "A new stamp forging machine processing crankshafts" submitted by student Cho Dae Song, raised a big question in our scientific and technical world as a very valuable technical innovation proposal.

Many other technical innovation proposals of students including that on accelerative devices have been introduced into production in succession to increase output and improve the quality of products.

This year over 50 students will pass through the college.

The overwhelming majority of technicians and specialists now working at the Pukjung Machine Plant are its college graduates.

Worker-students attending a lecture

Such factory colleges can be found everywhere in our country.

Our workers are studying there to their hearts' content, upholding the great educational theses. They will play an important role in carrying out the three lines of economic construction—the Juche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Pak Jong Ho

Lectures are often given on the work site

All His Life for the Successors to the Revolution

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society teachers are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and Communists.... Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution."

Today, our teachers are faithfully fulfilling their duty with a high revolutionary consciousness.

Principal Li Duk Pil of the Mukchon Senior Middle School in Unpa County of North Hwanghae Province is one of such educators. He has been devoting himself to the education of the rising generation for more than 30 years now.

"I Should Stand on the Platform Again!"

One day in March 1951, a youth in his thirties was lying in a sickroom of the Sadong Hospital in Pyongyang. He had just undergone operation.

He was Li Duk Pil, the master of Primary School No. 28 in Pyongyang. He had been putting his heart's blood into the education of children even in the furious war fire, true to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. But he had lost a leg in the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist air pirates.

He was lost in deep thought in the quiet sickroom: "I should give up teaching and take up a softer job as the doctors say?..."

He felt heavy responsibility before his country.

Only after the country's liberation by the great leader, he studied as much as he pleased and became a people's teacher who brings up heirs to the revolution.

Teaching was the path he chose to devote his life to the worthy education of the rising generation, painfully thinking of his childhood in the pre-liberation years under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, when he could not learn.

He lost his son and daughter at the hands of the US imperialist aggressors and he got a heavy wound in their brutal bombing.

He was burning with a great hatred for the enemies destroying everything valuable in his country.

He jerked up his head and cried to himself: "I can never leave the path I have chosen myself. I should stand on the platform again!"

He went on teaching in an artificial leg.

He poured all his energies into the education for three years (June 1950-July 1953) of the war.

Father of Six Children

He was awaiting the train in the waiting room of the railway station in Sinuiju, a border city, one day in August 1953, shortly after the ceasefire.

Then he was the principal of a middle school in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province. Now he was on his way to Mukchon from the Sinuiju reform-frame manufactory in a new artificial leg.

When he was sitting on a bench in the waiting room, a boy of six or seven passed by him.

Conversing with him, he learnt that the boy was an orphan.

His heart ached. He saw the war wounds of his country in the little boy's face.

He thought to himself: "The fatherland is bringing up the war orphans under its loving care even in the difficult circumstances after the war. If we educators responsibly raise them, the successors to the revolution, it will be some help to the country in healing the war wounds."

He took the boy by the hand and said: "Let's go with me and live together. You must grow up to be a faithful son to the fatherly Marshal and avenge yourself on the enemy a hundred or a thousand times...."

The boy is his eldest son Byong Haeng. He is now a fine officer of the Korean People's Army.

After that, he took home five orphans from different places and his wife received each of them warmly like her own child.

Thus, they became parents of six war orphans.

Many years passed.

Letters have come from his old pupils

At the very Mukchon railway station through which he had taken them home, he and his wife saw off warmly their six sons and daughters including Byong Haeng as their parents and teacher when they left for their proud revolutionary posts of socialist construction as armyman, teacher, medical worker, post-office worker and so on.

He and his wife brought up war orphans with parental love and educator's care.

One day there was an athletic meeting in Byong Haeng's primary school.

The principal Duk Pil went to see it as Byong Haeng's father.

One of the events was the "man-taking race."

Byong Haeng toed the line. He began to run with the whistle. He picked up a piece of paper on the track and read it.

He glanced at Duk Pil and dropped his

shoulders.

Duk Pil saw that Byong Haeng had to run with him.

Duk Pil jumped to his feet, thinking to himself: "I must not make him lose spirit because of my leg."

He ran into the track field and, grasping Byong Haeng's hands tightly, said: "You poor little thing, why can't you shout 'father' loudly?"

Byong Haeng said to Duk Pil with his tearful eyes that he would not run because his father could not.

Duk Pil urged Byong Haeng: "Let's run! Your father, though in an artificial leg, can even run a thousand *ri* with you."

Byong Haeng's face was brightly lit up with joy. He wiped tears with his hands and ran, taking father's hand.

All shouted applause at them.

As he brought up six children with such love and care, the faces of Byong Haeng, Bo Ok, Mi Ok and others were always bright with smile.

With Conscience of Educator

Li Duk Pil has worked as the principal of the Mukchon Senior Middle School, a small rural school, for 18 years now.

Principal Li Duk Pil tells his pupils about the bright future of the fatherland

Now traces of his tireless efforts to rear all school children as Juche-type men, new-type revolutionaries prepared mentally, morally and physically, are to be found everywhere in the school.

In June of one year there was a bonfire gathering in honour of the anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle in the school.

Though they had had such a gathering every year, he wanted to have it under an aspen tree like that on the Karim-chon Stream flowing through Pochonbo, the revolutionary battle site.

In October of the same year he started for the holy revolutionary place, Pochonbo, to get the seeds of the tree.

Under the sky-kissing aspen tree in Pochonbo, the grey-haired educator gathered the seeds, carefully carrying himself in the artificial leg.

Thanks to his efforts there appeared a "thick forest of Pochonbo aspen trees" in Mukchon which had been said not to grow in central Korea.

For over 30 years he sent out thousands of pupils to the revolutionary posts.

But he never thinks that he has fulfilled his duty only with sending his pupils to schools of higher grade or work places. He looks after his disciples with a high sense of responsibility after their graduation.

It happened sometime ago.

On his way home from a meeting in the provincial capital, he visited a senior middle school far from the railway station. There his disciple, who graduated from his school over 10 years ago, was teaching Korean language.

He was glad to see his old teacher. And he told him that he had spoken at county meetings for the exchange of teaching experience and his pupils' records were getting better and better.

Teaching programme is discussed

He listened attentively to his disciple and opened one of pupils' notebooks of composition on the desk.

There were a few misspelt letters.

He kindly told him how to do in order to make pupils not misspell letters, as he had done over 10 years ago.

Looking affectionately at his disciple, now a dependable teacher of our Party, he said: "I am ready to meet you at any time. I will also learn from your experiences."

The disciple earnestly asked him to stay overnight, but he said smiling: "While I'm here I want to see Comrade Pak in the machine factory. I heard that he entered the factory college, so I would like to see how he studies, spending a night with him."

And he went to see another disciple at night.

Not resting on his laurels, he is now taking the lead with greater zeal in carrying into effect the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader.

Supreme Educational Theory

About "Theses on Socialist Education"

MIZOGUCHI SADAHIKO

PREFACE

Significance of "Theses on Socialist Education"

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the renowned leader of the world revolution, published "Theses on Socialist Education" at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The theses is an incorporation of the educational theory based on his Juche idea and experiences gained by the Republic in its educational work conducted according to the theory. It systematically formulates all aspects of education—the fundamental principle, content and methods of education, educational system, establishments and administration.

I am now studying the theses to fully grasp it. Though, I can say for sure even now:

1) "Theses on Socialist Education" published in the DPRK is the world's first perfect theory of socialist pedagogy and the DPRK alone could publish it.

2) The guiding idea of the educational theses is the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

3) It raised socialist pedagogy to new heights.

4) It provided a scientific and ideological basis for the fundamental criticism of capitalist education.

The significance of the theses does not lie only in these points. But only with these respects I think it has international and historic importance, that is, world-historic importance.

FORMATION OF THESES

Its Necessity

"Theses on Socialist Education" is the world's first perfect theoretical system of socialist pedagogy.

President Kim Il Sung said a few years ago: **"Nobody has ever advanced a perfect theory on socialist pedagogy. And no country has provided a model of socialist pedagogy which we can follow. ...Moreover, we should not try to copy from the outworn feudal and capitalist theories and methods of education. The pedagogy of an exploiter society was formed for the purpose of defending the exploiting system, and so we have nothing to borrow from it. We must reject it entirely and create a new socialist pedagogy."**

Neither the capitalist countries nor other socialist countries had ever advanced a perfect theory on socialist pedagogy. But the DPRK perfected it and published it as "Theses on Socialist Education." Now let me see how it could do so.

The DPRK had everything to do so—the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, Marxism-Leninism of our age, and experiences gained by the DPRK in the revolution and construction, particularly in the educational revolution and construction, conducted according to that idea.

No present-day politicians pay so deep concern to educational work as President Kim Il Sung.

"Collections of Kim Il Sung's Works" published by Miraisha in Japan and "Kim Il Sung, Selected Works" published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Pyongyang contain many works on educational work. We learned from them that the Juche idea is a man-centred idea, an idea attaching special importance to man's ideological consciousness, and that educational work has great importance.

The theses too points out: **"The socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work."** The Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung is an idea calling for attaching great importance to educational work.

With the brilliant Juche idea the DPRK's educational work has made marked progress.

Universal compulsory education started immediately following liberation. It introduced universal compulsory primary education in 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. And since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force. Moreover, in 1959 universal free education was introduced in all educational institutions. All this shows that the educational system in the DPRK is the most advanced one in the world. Workers and peasants are studying while working. The theses points out: **"In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life."**

The Korean people are all learning under the tender care of President Kim Il Sung.

The educational theses did not arise from scratch but is an inevitable outcome of discovery and development of an educational theory based on the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung and excellent educational practice in the DPRK. The DRPK had ample ground and need to create the world's first perfect theory on socialist pedagogy.

The educational theses marks the acme of world pedagogy's development and its milestone. As in the past Marx's *Capital* and Lenin's theory on imperialism raised political economy to new heights, so President Kim Il Sung's "Theses on Socialist Education" carried world pedagogy to new heights. This is due to his Juche idea and signifies the great victory of the idea.

I will not detail the contents of the theses but confine myself to introducing its system:

Preface.

1. The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy
2. The content of socialist education
3. Methods of socialist education
4. The socialist educational system in our country
5. The duty and role of educational institutions, guidance and assistance to education

I can see clearly that the theses is based thoroughly on the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

The preface points to the need to conquer the ideological fortress. The thought on the conquest of the ideological fortress, set out by the Juche idea for the first time, is the core of the theses.

The theses treats wide-range problems — all aspects of educational work. In order to grasp it correctly, we must first have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, its guiding idea.

Through "Theses on Socialist Education" we are going to study the educational thought and theoretical system embodying the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, the supreme communist idea in the present times.

NEW PEDAGOGY

Centring Ideological Remoulding

The perfect theory on socialist pedagogy was first created by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung. No such systematic educational theory as "Theses on Socialist Education" had ever been advanced and the theses is an epoch-making literature showing the future of education in the world.

The theses has marked a new stage of socialist pedagogy and I am going to consider it in connection with the thought on the capture of the ideological fortress.

In the preface to the theses, President Kim Il Sung says that it is imperative to take the ideological and material fortresses of communism and goes on: **"...it is of greater importance to conquer the ideological fortress."** This thought constitutes the keynote of the theses.

In his classic "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," President Kim Il Sung clarified the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions. Stressing the ideological revolution, he said: **"...the ideological re-**

volution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work. It would be a grave error to put the accent on the technical and cultural revolutions alone and neglect the ideological revolution."

President Kim Il Sung's thought on the ideological revolution made it clear for the first time that the ideological revolution is different from the technical and cultural revolutions and plays an independent and leading role. President Kim Il Sung attached great importance to Lenin's proposition: "Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification." He newly construed Soviet power as "proletarian dictatorship" and electrification as the automation of all the production processes, the capture of the material fortress, through the "technical revolution." Further, he pointed out that this proposition failed to expound the idea on the conquest of the ideological fortress and said:

"In order to build a socialist and communist society, we must conquer the ideological fortress by revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society, at the same time capturing the material fortress by developing the productive forces."

This idea on the capture of the ideological fortress through the ideological revolution raised socialist pedagogy to new heights and provides basis for the principle of socialist pedagogy in the theses.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 4.)

The educational theses clarifies, along with the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy, the content and methods of socialist education and conditions and means of education. It says:

"The remoulding of men is, in essence, the remoulding of thinking...."

It further says:

"Socialist education...should naturally be the process of the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize men.... The content and method of socialist education should be geared to the purpose of revolutionizing and working-classizing people, and all conditions and means of education should tend to the remoulding of their thinking."

It gears the principle, content, methods, conditions and means of education and all other aspects of education to the purpose of ideological remoulding aimed at taking the ideological fortress. This marks a new stage in socialist education.

We must not overlook this. This is not merely a theoretical problem but a problem of realistic and practical significance.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In some socialist countries, a dissipated and indolent way of life is now in evidence among the youth due to the neglect of ideological work with the working people.... This lazy, dissipated and non-class way of life provides favourable soil for the growth of revisionist ideology, and under the influence of revisionism, people are degenerating all the more." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, pp. 473-74.)

Unhealthy manners and revisionism have appeared in the capitalist countries including Japan and in some socialist countries. It is due not only to the bourgeois influence but also to the failure of the working class to grasp theoretically the importance and necessity of the ideological revolution and its neglect of the revolution.

The theses is a sharp weapon in fighting revisionism and in testing one's thought. The theses has not only academic and theoretical significance but also revolutionary import in practice because its whole content is written from the standpoint of communism, the Juche idea, to meet the requirements of the new higher stage in socialist education.

CRITICISM OF CAPITALISM

Starting Point

"Theses on Socialist Education" authored by President Kim Il Sung provides a scientific and ideological basis to totally criticize capitalist education and capitalist pedagogy based on it.

We have received capitalist education and undergone its evil influence. Nevertheless, we, affected by it, are apt to justify it, regarding it as something natural and inevitable.

President Kim Il Sung's educational theses enables us to fundamentally revalue capitalist education from the new point of view.

President Kim Il Sung, in his work "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People," sharply criticized the essential faults and errors of capitalist education and clarified the superiority of socialist education, communist education.

He said that capitalist education is non-educational one imbuing students with the competitive spirit to get a good chance in life at the sacrifice of others and that communist education cultivates children and youth in love for their people, friends, organizations and collective.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism and a principle of action for the Communists. We should educate all students to rid themselves of individualism and selfishness, and work, study and live on the collectivist principle of 'One for all and all for one', and struggle devotedly for the interests of society and the people, for the interests of the Party and the revolution." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 19.)

We must study this theses deeply and totally criticize capitalist education and arm ourselves with the spirit of hating imperialism, landlord and capitalist classes by drawing wisdom and strength from the educational theses and fight resolutely against the class enemy and exploiting system, particularly Japanese imperialism.

Writer is a graduate student at Tokyo University, Japan

Sports News

NEW WORLD RECORD IN WEIGHT-LIFTING

Our weightlifter Han Gyong Si set a new world record in international weightlifting contest held in Moscow in March.

In the 52 kg category he lifted 109.5 kg in snatch, surpassing Soviet Olympic winner Aleksandr Voronin's world record by as much as 500 g.

Many best weightlifters of nearly 20 countries including our country participated in the contest. Among them were world champions, Olympic winners and European titleholders.

GOOD RESULTS IN INTERNATIONAL FREE STYLE WRESTLING CONTEST.

Our wrestlers gained good results at the Seventh Ulan Bator International Free Style Wrestling Contests held in March this year.

Our wrestler Chang Dok Ryong placed first in the 52 kg category by winning all the six matches he had with Soviet, Hungarian, Cuban, Mongolian and other rivals.

Another wrestler Chang Se Hong won second place in the 48 kg category and Li Ho Pyong placed third in the 57 kg category.

On the Day of a Parents' Meeting

Today parents are to meet at the school of my youngest son Chang Su.

Admitted into a primary school this year, he seems to be thinking a parents' meeting is something like a blissful event. Last evening he told me time and again that I should attend the meeting without fail. This morning he rose early and demanded of me the definite answer.

To make my little child happy, I gave him a solemn promise. Now he is off his head with joy. Such a promise of a father is enough to thrill a child at that age.

He disappeared into the other room, probably to share his joy with his mother.

I gave ear to their tender voices.

Chang Su asked his mother bluntly: "Mother, you and father are students, aren't you?"

"Yes, we are."

"Who then is your parent?"

I am a student of the National Economy Institute and my wife takes correspondence lessons from the Pyongyang Medical College. So my boy seems to believe that we too ought to have a parent. It is a likely question for a seven-year old child.

But my wife failed to give the ready answer to that sudden question of her son. She asked back:

"What? Do you want to know the parent of your father and mother?"

The conversation was interrupted for a while.

Soon there came a voice from my wife:

"Our state is the parent of your father and mother."

"Our country?"

"Yes. Our state is the parent not only of your father and mother but of you and your brother and sister."

The state is the parent of the students! What a deep meaning it carries! It sounds fresh though on everybody's lips.

Hearing the wife's voice, I was sunk in contemplation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our socialist educational system is a revolutionary one which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and a most popular educational system under which the state bears full responsibility for providing all people with an opportunity of learning."

The state is the parent of the students!

This is the concentrated expression of our gracious educational system, a most popular one which has been set up by the great leader and under which the state is fully responsible for the education of the entire people.

From old times a parent bears full responsibility for the education of his children as their supporter, footing school expenses.

But now the case is different in Korea where the state bears full responsibility for the education of all youngsters in place of their parents. Every parent here, irrespective of the number of children he has, is free from the burden of school expenses.

Such is also the case with me, a parent of three school children.

Under the benevolent socialist system arranged by the fatherly leader, all babies receive state benefits upon their birth, grow up sturdily in nurseries and kindergartens and enter school when they reach school age.

The parents spend no penny in educating their children. My first daughter Sun Ae is now studying at the teachers' college receiving a stipend from the state. Every year she inspects revolutionary battle sites and historical places including Mt. Paekdu-san and Mt. Wangjae-san, or makes a tour of scenic spots, factories and cooperative farms. But the whole expense is borne by the state.

As a parent of three students I bears neither financial nor material burden for their education. My only responsibility for them as their parent is to give them good home education to get them to study well and love the country and the people and make them polite.

Therefore, at this parents' meeting at school I would like to express my views concerning the question of training children more excellently to be revolutionaries of a new mould who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy.

After all, I am a student and, at the same time, a parent of three students. So is my wife.

This is not the only case with our family. All parents, all people, in this country enjoy one and the same happiness.

Indeed, all the parents of this country have placed their school children under the care of the state which foots all school expenses in their place.

Whenever I think of this happiness, my mind goes to a south Korean radio report I heard sometime ago.

It is the sad story about a little girl and her father. A thirteen-year-old girl named Li Chong Ja living in Mia Street, Tobong District, Seoul, had a keen zest for learning. She tried hard to carry on her studies even selling her blood. But she could not afford to pay the ever-mounting "school impositions." She was ousted from her school. Working off a grudge against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and the corrupt south Korean society, she said:

"The threshold of the school is too high to step over for me, a moneyless girl."

The words of her poor father were also grievous:

"Chong Ja, give up the hope of going to school. This is the cursed world where only the children of the rich have a chance of learning."

In the southern half of the Republic countless children are left outside school because their parents are too poor to give them schooling. This is really heartbreaking. The more I think of their dire plight, the more I become attached to the gracious popular educational system established on this land.

And I should like to chant my great honour of having the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun of our nation, as the benevolent father of our people, who has brought us the greatest happiness by establishing such an excellent educational system.

The state is the parent of the students!

My youngest son Chang Su may not understand what this phrase really means, I should say.

But he will get all of its true meaning in the course of years while experiencing the great benefit of the most popular educational system.

June 1978

Choe Hak Chol

Pochonbo—
Holy Revolutionary Place

Pochonbo situated in the northern area of our country is the seat of a mountainous county in Ryanggang Province.

Pochonbo is a glorious revolutionary battle site. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) into here in the homeland 41 years ago, dealt serious political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and gave the hope of national liberation to the Korean people groaning under their colonial rule.

A bronze statue of the great leader is erected with due respect at Pochonbo.

The bronze statue representing the great leader making a speech to the people with his military cap in his hand vividly reminds us of his speech which he delivered here 41 years ago.

In his speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Brothers and sisters, look at the flames over there. Those raging flames show that the enemy is doomed. Those flames show the whole world that our nation is not dead but alive, and that if we fight against the Japanese imperialist plunderers we can win. Those flames will shine like a ray of hope in the hearts of our people suffering from maltreatment and hunger, and will spread throughout our three-thousand-*ri* land like a torch of struggle."

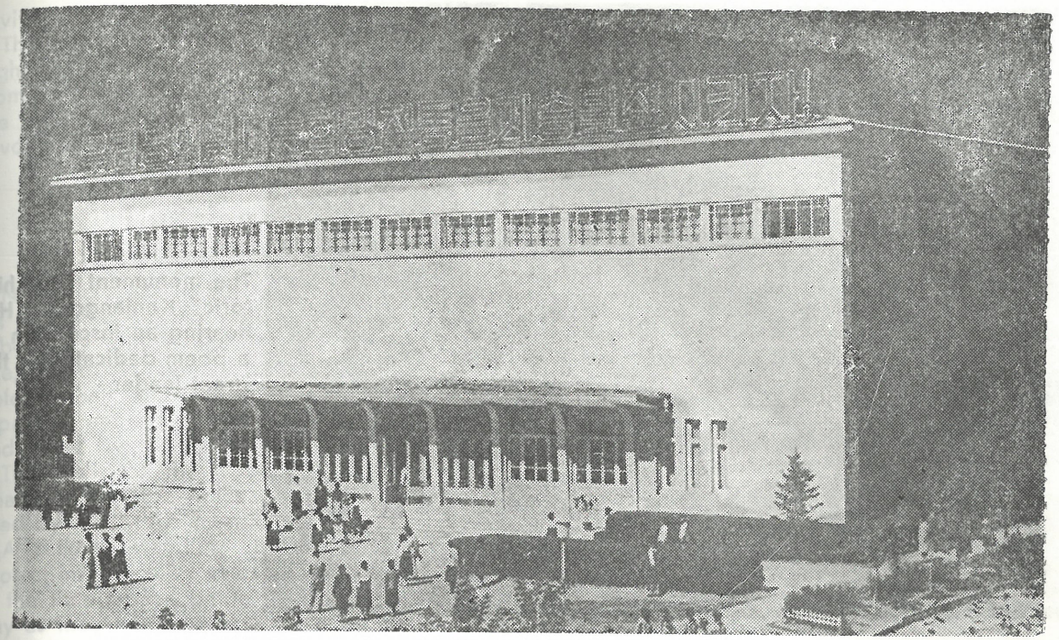
There are also a monument erected to commemorate the revolutionary exploits of the great leader to posterity and the Pochonbo Revolutionary Museum.

The main street is lined with many-storeyed apartment houses. There are modern factories and enterprises, scientific, educational and cultural establishments. Many historic places and remains associated with the Pochonbo battle in June 1937 are to be found in and around the town.

Kushi Dam

There is the Kushi Dam where the Amnok-gang River and the Kushi-gang River join, northwest of Pochonbo. At that time the Japanese imperialist marauders carried away a great deal of timber through the dam.

The river is narrow where there was the Kushi Dam. This place was connected with



The Pochonbo Revolutionary Museum is always alive with working people from across the country

Pochonbo through the densely forested Konjangdok Hill.

At the time of the Pochonbo battle the Japanese imperialists threw out a four-fold strict cordon in the border areas along the Amnok-gang River in their desperate attempt to prevent the KPRA from moving into the homeland.

The great leader led the expeditionary force of the KPRA to the Amnok-gang River and got it to cross the river on a raft where there was the Kushi Dam, breaking through the "frontier defences" boasted of by the enemy as a "wall of iron."

KPRA men crossed the river again at the Kushi Dam with over 100 people who volunteered to carry the booty after the great victory in the battle at Pochonbo, one of the strategic points for the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader was the first to cross the river when coming into the homeland and the last when withdrawing to look after his river-crossing men and people.

At the dam site you can see an oil painting representing the great leader getting off the raft to tread the soil of the homeland, guided by a KPRA man and an inhabitant here, at the head of his men.

Konjangdok Hill

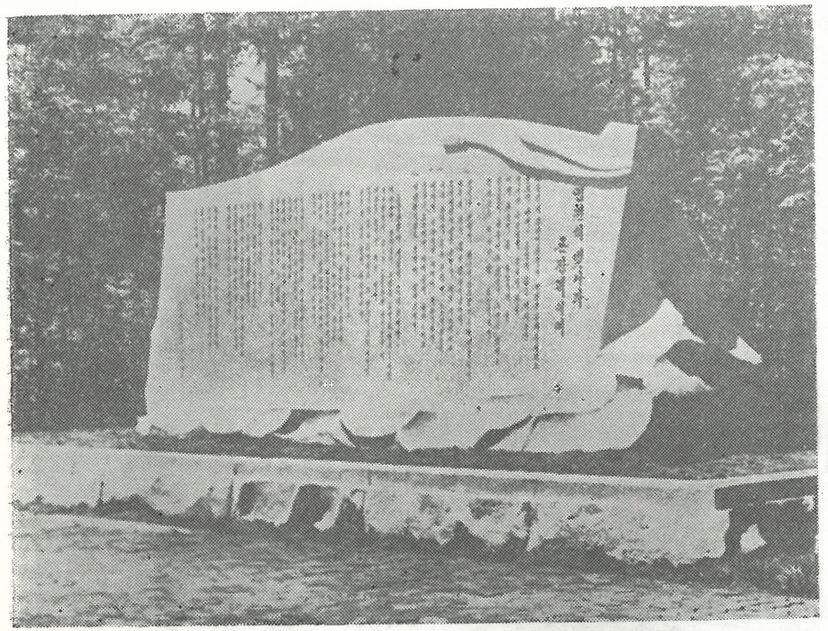
You will reach the top of Konjangdok Hill after following up a steep hillside path some 6 kilometres in the southeasterly direction from the Kushi Dam.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victorious Pochonbo battle a monument was erected here bearing an inscription of a poem dedicated to the great leader.

Here you can command the whole view of Pochonbo. Here in the hill are places where the great leader gave tasks for the Pochonbo battle to each unit and KPRA men took rest.

The joy and emotion of KPRA men who greeted their first morning in the fatherland with the great leader on the hill knew no bounds.

They embraced each other and picked up the soil of the homeland and rubbed it



The monument on historic Konjangdok Hill bearing an inscription of a poem dedicated to the great leader

against their cheeks.

They pledged themselves to crush the enemy, Japanese imperialism, and liberate their country at any cost.

In the thick forest of Konjangdok Hill the great leader called a meeting of commanders and assigned combat tasks to each unit. After dark he led his men down the hill.

Echo of the Times

Before and after the Pochonbo battle the Japanese imperialists intensified their fascist suppression and brigandish plunder of the Korean people as never before.

Expanding their aggression against the Asian continent, the Japanese imperialists recklessly plundered our resources and robbed our people of all their rights and threw them into extreme poverty. And they tried desperately to destroy everything national belonging to the Korean people.

When the dark clouds hung over the heads of the Korean people the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic policy of leading the KPRA deep into the homeland to imbue them with confidence in the victory of the revolution and bringing about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In order to implement the policy, he himself led his men to Pochonbo in the homeland and commanded them in the battle there under an aspen tree by the Karim-chon Stream.

He ordered his units to steal to the objects of attack along the stream. On receiving the report that the pickets posted on the roads to Hyesan and Musan cut off the telephone lines, blocked up the roads and finished combat preparations he shot a gun as a signal for attack at the command post at ten o'clock on the night of June 4.

With this gun report the Pochonbo battle started. In a moment red flames flared up. The police substation and other Japanese imperialist ruling organs were all destroyed and burned down and a large number of enemies were wiped out.

People readily poured out into the streets and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!", shedding tears of emotion.

Warmly returning the salute of the cheering crowd, the great leader made a fiery speech to them. In his speech, he appealed to all the anti-Japanese forces to unite closely and come out in the sacred war for national liberation and said that struggle was the only way to national survival and revival.

The gun report shot up high into the night sky over Pochonbo by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reverberated through the country, kindling the fierce flame of the revolution.

Undying Flame

Now there are in the town historic remains and sites of the police substation, the sub-county office, the forest protection office, the experimental farm office, the fire defence hall, the post office and other Japanese imperialist ruling organs destroyed and burnt by the KPRA at the battle.

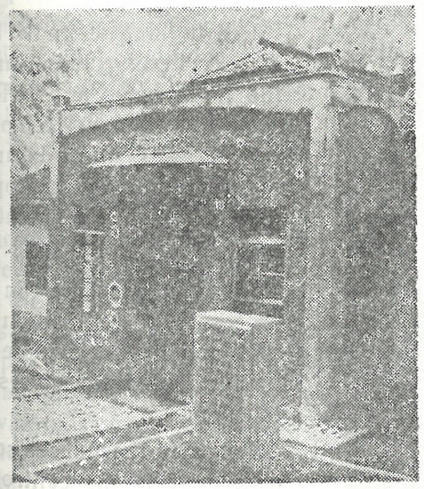
The walls of the "police substation" still bear some of the holes made by the bullets fired by the KPRA men.

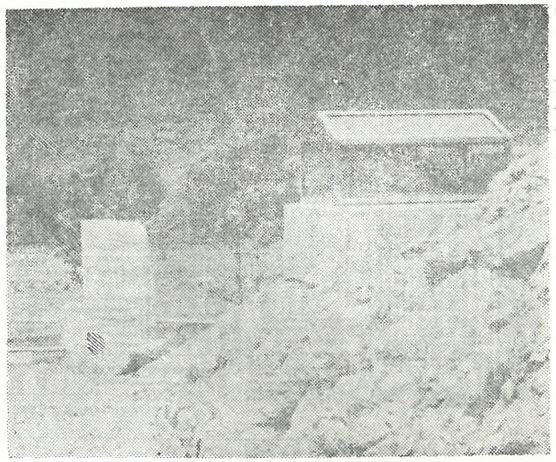
A zelkova standing before the "forest protection office" carries the traces of burn at the time of the battle even to the present day as they were.

Besides those remains there are many stories about the battle.

One of stories goes:

The Japanese imperialist police substation attacked by the KPRA men





The place where pickets were posted to block the enemy reinforcements from Hyesan

The head of the experimental farm narrowly survived the battle and escaped into mountains and did not appear for many days. Staff members of the farm found him and asked why he did not come back. He answered, trembling for fear like a leaf: "When I was serving in the army in Manchuria as sublieutenant I engaged with anti-Japanese guerrillas many times and I had the worst each time. So I considered it the wisest way to run away."

There are places where KPRA pickets were posted and where KPRA men cut the telephone lines.

Every year many people visit historic Pochonbo.

Songs written by poets and composers about Pochonbo are widely sung now by the people.

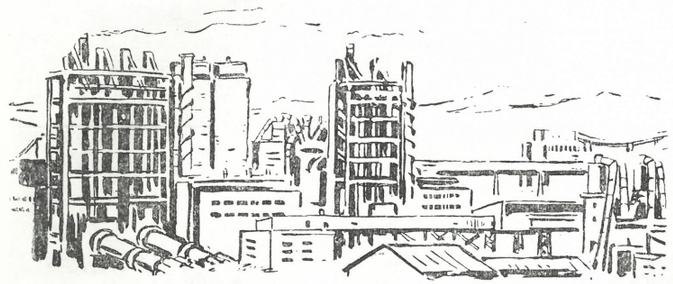
Flames that went up into the night sky over Pochonbo
Brightens our land of Chollima forever.

Keeping alight the flames of the revolution,
We'll live on the reunified land.

O Pochonbo! You are a glorious place
Where General Kim Il Sung kindled the torch.

Reportage

Cement Producers



The Sunchon Cement Factory is one of our biggest building-materials industry bases.

Diagrams and flashes showing the actual results of production readily caught my eye as I went into the factory.

They gave a good idea of the ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm of the cement producers here who are striving to attain their high production goal for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The factory compound was kept in good order.

The windows were glittering. Clean pavement, playing fountains, verdant lawns and various flowers in full bloom feasted my eyes, reminding me of a garden.

The chief engineer led me to a huge building.

It was the central control room. Only a few men were sitting at the control panel.

The control room

Red or blue signal balls were twinkling like stars in the night sky, and telesets clearly showed the temperature of kilns, the mixture of raw materials and the operation of major equipment.

They were skilfully controlling operations in all processes of production by dint of various remote-control devices, transceivers and telephones.

I studied the teleset screen awhile with the controllers. I could see clearly everything in the kiln.

The controllers explained to me the production processes in easy terms, pointing to the graduation of various gauges and figures and programs shown by electronic calculators.

Walking out of the control room, the chief engineer told me how this factory came into being.

It was May 4, 1973. During his on-the-spot guidance in South Pyongan Province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that a giant cement factory should be erected in Sunchon blessed with the inexhaustible deposits of high-grade limestone and anthracite, and chose himself the site for the factory. He also indicated the direction and ways of the factory construction and settled all problems and cared to provide the constructors with every living condition.

Thus, such a modern factory as we see today appeared in a short time of a little more than two years in a weed-overgrown place.

Prior to the factory construction, cozy dwelling houses were built for workers in a sunny place at the foot of a mountain.

That is why the workers of this factory have made leaps and innovations since the factory started to operate, in order to repay with fidelity the profound solicitude of the fatherly leader who cared to build such a modern factory so as to free themselves from laborious work completely and provided them with such a fruitful life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Successful fulfilment of the new prospective plan depends largely on how we carry out the battle this year."

This year the workers of this factory set their production target 1.5 times higher than last year.

It was most important to feed it with raw materials in good time to normalize the operation of all equipment and ensure production at a high level.

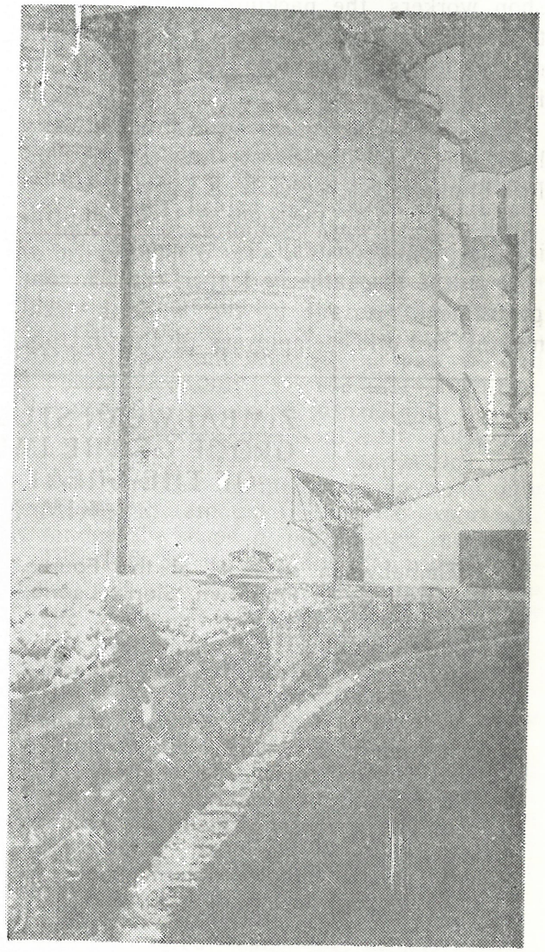
At the limestone quarry, the workers and technicians pooled their strength and wisdom to improve their work methods constantly. As a result, they cut 100,000 to over 200,000 tons of limestone at a blast.

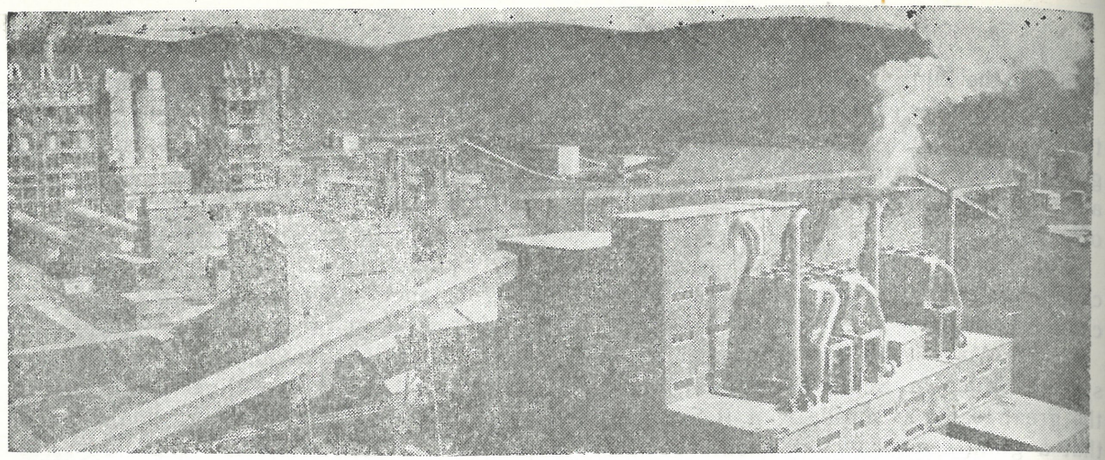
Now, the factory is constantly fed with finely pulverized limestone by a large-sized long-distance belt conveyer.

After looking round many shops—the raw materials and limestone-transporting shops and the kiln, clinker and cement shops, I went to the packing shop, the last process.

Huge silos are all cram-full of cement.

Cement is mass-produced





Part of the factory

Talking about the innovation made by his shop workers, the packing shop chief said that this year they boosted up the operation rate of packing machines 1.8 times that at its inception.

Lots of packed cement was automatically loaded by the belt conveyer into freight cars in a blink of eyes.

This year, too, the factory is overfulfilling its production plans every month.

Recently the fatherly leader sent a congratulatory message to the workers, technicians and office employees of this factory and the three-revolution team members sent here, appreciating highly their good results in cement production.

Bidding farewell to me, the chief engineer said confidently: "Now our workers' spirits are sky-high. I can say for sure that we shall overfulfil this month's plan, too. If we follow up this stamina, we, I am certain, shall be able to greatly surpass this year's plan by October 10, the Party founding anniversary, as we resolved at the beginning of the year."

Kwon O Sik

ZIMBABWEAN STUDENTS FORM "STUDY GROUP OF THE IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG"

Zimbabwean students at the Fourah Bay College in Freetown, Sierra Leone, held recently inaugural meeting of a "Study Group of the Immortal Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the meeting.

All the speakers stressed the essence and vitality of the great Juche idea and evinced their determination to study and grasp it deeply and allroundly.

In his speech Samba Ompop said:

"Today a big community of Juche was born by great Comrade Kim Il Sung. This big community is rapidly growing on a worldwide scale under the rays of Juche.

"Bright is the future of this community for which final victory is in store.

"We sons and daughters of the community should get nutritive elements of Juche from President of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and leader."

DIALOGUE

Nation's Granary Is Filled with Rice

Sometime ago our reporter met Director of the Cereals Export Department of the Korean Foodstuffs Export and Import Firm and had a talk with him over the export of provisions from our country. Here is their dialogue.

Reporter: Our country exports a large amount of provisions to many countries of the world, doesn't it?

Director: Yes. This year it will export 500,000 tons of rice and tens of thousands of tons of maize. A bulk of rice goes to Southeast Asia. We shipped 300,000 tons of rice to Indonesia alone between 1974-76. We are going to export 200,000 tons of rice to this country this year. We are also exporting a large amount of provisions to faraway Africa, Near and Middle East, and Europe, besides socialist countries.

Reporter: Then, we can safely say that our country has now become a rice exporter.

Director: You are right. From old times it has been said that a man lives well when he has filled his rice granary. Now the granaries are filled with rice everywhere in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our country attained self-sufficiency in food long ago and has laid up a great reserve of food, particularly thanks to the excellent crops we have gathered over the past few years."

As you know, already in 1948 the northern half of the Republic was converted from a food-deficient area into one with food enough and to spare, exceeding by 10.4 per cent the peak level of grain output at the time of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In the period of peaceful construction after liberation our country exported over 100,000 tons of provisions.

Reporter: Where did it export them at that time?

Director: Mostly to socialist countries. In a little over five months in 1950 till the outbreak of the war, we exported 20,000 tons of rice, 10,000 tons of maize and 7,000 tons of starch to socialist countries.

In the postwar period the war wounds were rapidly healed and the material and technical foundations of agriculture fortified to bring about a steady growth of grain output. As a result, the amount of rice export increased remarkably. Our country started exporting 100,000 tons of rice from 1972 and 200,000 tons from 1974. In the past we had exported rice only to socialist countries. But now our rice makes inroads into a number of countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, Near and Middle East and Africa.

Reporter: Our bumper crops have not only increased the amount of our rice export but extended the scope of our foreign markets.

Director: So it is. Many capitalist countries have repeated a crop failure in the recent years owing to severe drought and flood damages. They are now suffering terrible "agricultural crisis" and "food crisis." In contrast, our country is attaining a leaping growth in agricultural production every year in spite of the inclemency of the weather. It turned out over 7 million tons of grain in 1974, 700,000-odd tons more in 1975 than the previous year, over 8 million tons in 1976, and 8.5 million tons in 1977 or 4.5 times as much grain as produced right after liberation.

This success results from the wise guidance of the great leader and clearly mani-

fests the validity of our Party's agricultural policy and the great vitality of the Juche-based farming methods.

Reporter: It is really astonishing that the northern half of the Republic where mountains make up some 80 per cent of its territory is reaping big harvests every year despite adverse weather in the recent years.

Director: As you may know well as a reporter who would frequent the countryside, the policy outlined in the great leader's rural theses is being successfully implemented in our countryside.

The rural technical revolution whose main content is irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization has made brisk headway. As a result, paddy irrigation was completed long ago and nonpaddy one is nearing completion even in mountainous areas.

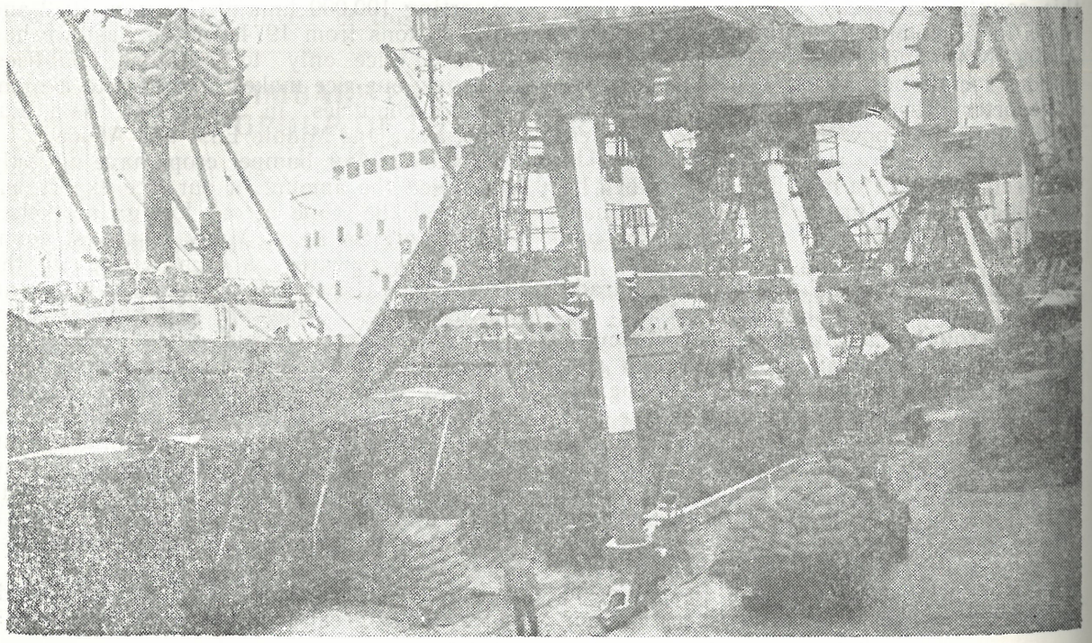
Electricity has reached all rural villages. With the forceful progress of comprehensive mechanization, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land has increased to six in the plain areas, and five in the in-between and mountain areas. The sort and scope of farm work done by machines show a steady growth. In particular, our agriculture is on a very high level of chemicalization. The amount of application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* stands at 1.3 tons in rice cultivation and 1.2 tons in maize cultivation. And a huge amount of insecticides and herbicides are supplied every year. Besides, the intensive farming method is applied and the results of the intensified biological research widely introduced into agricultural production.

Since our agriculture is placed on firm, stable foundations of production and farming is done scientifically and technically by the Juche-oriented method, it is nothing strange that our country gathers bountiful crops every year.

Reporter: But in south Korea contiguous to the north, every year witnesses a crop failure due to the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. There the people's wrath is surging high because of the famine which is stalking the whole land.

Director: By the way, the originally devastated countryside of south Korea has suffered serious natural calamities in the recent years. This has further tightened the strain on the food supply. Even according to the doctored figures of the puppet clique,

At the Nampo port



Our socialist cooperative fields yield bumper crop every year

in 1976 the amount of the autumn grain output in south Korea dropped by one million tons over 1972. Last year the grain production was 1.8 million tons less than the normal crop.

Under such situation the puppet clique annually imported one-third of the consumption food from foreign countries. But they are now unable to do it properly because of the worldwide food crisis and the depletion of foreign currency. The food shortage is really critical there.

The south Korean puppets are now out to plunder food at random to stuff their own bellies. They are least concerned about the hunger-stricken people.

Even a south Korean paper wrote that south Korean peasants "wear sullen looks at the gloomy thought of surviving the torture of starvation."

Reporter: There is all the difference between the agriculture of the northern half where the people are masters of the country and that of south Korea which has been reduced to a colony of US imperialism.

Director: It is true. The world people admire Korea which gathers rich crops every year under the wise guidance of the great leader.

An Indonesian trading worker said: "Your country reaps a rich harvest every year because it enjoys the leadership of great President Kim Il Sung and has a diligent people. As a rice dealer I visited your country on two occasions and each time I witnessed you were gathering bumper crops. I sincerely congratulate you on this success."

Reporter: Our countryside is nice at present. But its look will further change when the Second Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled.

Director: You are right. The great leader has set forth a huge task of producing 8.8 million tons of grain this year and occupying the height of 10 million tons during the new prospective plan. Our agricultural working people had wrought ceaseless innovations in agricultural production in the past. They will surely hit the target of grain output fixed by the leader. Then, we will put more rice into foreign markets.

Do You Know?

SEA RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY

Our country is seabound on three sides. Oceanographically our East, West and South Seas are much affected by the Pacific and have a number of their own features.

The surface watermass of the East Sea comes from the Pacific and is warm, but its undercurrent is cold. The West Sea is shallow in depth, shows a great oscillation between ebb and flow, and its water temperature undergoes many changes throughout the year under the influences of the river influx and the shore. The mean water temperature of the South Sea is from 14 to 16 degrees C; 2 to 10 degrees C in winter and 26 to 28 degrees C in summer.

The sea currents radically change their course according to seasons, which makes our seas alive with fish, migratory or stationary. We know at present more than 530 species of fish living in our seas.

The East Sea is rich in marine resources, particularly in tasty fish and esteemed seaweeds. The most dominant among them are *myongtae* (pollack), sand fish, anchovy, cuttlefish and others belonging to the migratory tribe, and plaice, *Lockington*, octopus, hair crab and so on for the stationary.

The West Sea abounds with fish including yellow croaker and hairtail, and *miyok* seaweed, sea tangle and laver.

Like the East and West Seas, the South Sea has rich marine resources both in species and quantity.

The South Sea is rich in the dominant species in the warm current such as anchovy, common mackerel, yellow croaker and so on and in the cold current marine life such as Pacific cod, plaice, mullet, etc. But these fishes are caught at random by foreign marauders.

Today our fishing industry is equipped with up-to-date technique and has a strong material and technical basis. Favoured with such a basis, we are developing pelagic and littoral fishing and inshore mariculture as well as seafood processing simultaneously.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period the output of aquatic products will increase markedly. In 1984 it will reach 3.5 million tons, of which 2.7 million tons will be fish.

YOLDUSAMCHOLLI PLAIN

The Yoldusamcholli Plain is one of our granaries, extending along the left side of the lower Chongchon-gang River, in the northwestern part of South Pyongan Province. It covers a vast area of over 300 square kilometres in Anju, Mundok and Sukchon Counties. It borders upon the sea for the most part and is much influenced by oceanic climate. Its annual mean temperature stands at 9 degrees C, the monthly mean temperature is 10 degrees C below zero in January, 23 degrees C in August, and the annual mean precipitation is about 900 mm.

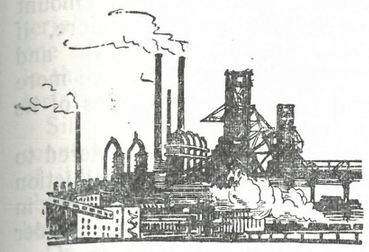
It is 20 to 50 metres above the sea and is flat, gently sloping down to the sea.

Before liberation it had thousands of *chongbo* of paddy fields, but all of them were poorly irrigated and suffered much from flood and drought every year. Consequently, its yield was very poor.

After liberation it underwent a radical change. Under the constant concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Pyongnam Irrigation System was established with several thousand-*ri* long canals and many pumping stations and lock gates and other irrigation facilities. As a result, the age-old desire of our peasants for irrigation came true and it was freed from flood and drought damages forever.

Today the industrialization and modernization of farming is being energetically carried out on the plain, and peasants there do farming with greater ease and reap bumper harvest every year. Last year, Sukchon County produced 26,000 tons more of grain than the previous year, and Mundok County 23,000 tons more. The per-*chongbo* paddy rice output of the Sangpal Cooperative Farm of the latter reached 8.7 tons.

Today the plain has turned into a plain yielding rich crops every year, into one of our leading rice producers, and into a flowering modern socialist rural area.



Establishment of Solid Raw-material Base Relying on Domestic Resources

One of the important components of the building of an independent national economy is the establishment of a solid raw material base of one's own. Only when one builds up the economy relying basically on domestic raw materials, can one firmly guarantee the economic independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...For industry to become a sound, independent one, more than 70 per cent of raw materials must be secured on one's own.... Under the present conditions where there are the states and borders, we must have our own things; we can develop the national economy safely only when we are in a position to supply almost all industrial raw materials by ourselves.

"Industry dependent on the raw materials of other countries is a subordinate industry."

Establishment of one's own solid raw material base is an indispensable condition for developing the national economy by one's own effort in whatever complicate circumstances.

In our country, it was particularly urgent to solve the problems of raw materials and fuel on our own.

Because it had taken over the backward economy from the Japanese imperialists in the past, our country found it very difficult to solve the problem of agricultural raw materials, not to mention natural as well as processed raw materials.

However, as the building of an independent national economy progressed and the national economy developed in a many-sided way, the demand for raw materials and fuel increased in quantity and variety. But there were many limitations in meeting the demand.

Whether we successfully solved the problems of raw materials and fuel or not posed as a very serious question in pushing forward the building of an independent national economy.

1) FACTORS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAW-MATERIAL BASE

It can be said that various factors operate in the establishment and development of one's own raw material and fuel bases.

These factors are the conditions of natural resources, the level of development of science and technology and the socio-economic system of a given country.

But, what is decisive among these factors is the socio-economic system.

In capitalist countries, the development of the branches producing raw materials and fuel serves the capitalists' purpose of gaining profits.

The imperialists supply the domestic demand for industrial raw materials and fuel mainly by piratical plunder of their colonies and underdeveloped nations.

The imperialists did not intend to develop domestic resources, although they had a definite amount of them, but continued to solve the problems of raw materials and fuel mainly through the plunder of colonial and

dependent countries.

Even if the exploitation and utilization of domestic raw materials and fuel resources had made both ends meet, they had exploited their natural resources not in an all-round and systematic way, but recklessly, blinded with the acquisition of more profits. Therefore, in capitalist society it is impossible to carry out the exploitation of natural resources in a prospective, planned and rational way.

In the imperialist countries, resources are tapped spontaneously, and raw materials and fuel produced are not used effectively in the interest of all society. They are wasted prodigally. In capitalist society a huge volume of raw-material, fuel and power resources is squandered in the militarization of the economy which is not vital to the people's life and in ensuring an extravagant life to a handful of wealthy classes.

That system alone, where power is in the hands of the people and the means of production are made public ownership, is provided with the possibility of successfully solving the problems of raw materials and fuel.

A socialist state can exercise a unified control over the country's manpower and material resources and develop its natural resources in a planned and far-sighted way, and build up its own raw material and fuel bases in compliance with the requirement of the economic development of the country.

The conditions of natural resources constitute a material prerequisite for and an indispensable factor in laying one's own raw material and fuel bases. Development of one's own raw material and fuel resources and the building of an independent national economy in the countries having limited natural resources which are in large demand for the development of modern industry, cannot but be more difficult than in those countries which are endowed with relatively rich natural resources. But, this by no means implies that a country with poor natural resources cannot solve the problems of raw materials and fuel on its own and build an independent national economy.

The conditions of natural resources are not always absolute and unchangeable.

There may be many resources not yet surveyed or exploited, although their amount varies according to countries. Therefore, if each country actively surveys and taps its natural resources, it will have more raw-material and fuel-power resources of its own.

In the past our country was considered to have no mineral deposits for the production of phosphatic fertilizer and aluminium in view of the nature of soil. However, in order to build up a solid raw material base of our own, we worked tirelessly to explore these raw material resources, with the result that we found that our country had rich deposits.

Thus, we came to tap our own raw material resources, without relying on other countries for them, and produce phosphatic fertilizer and aluminium which are imperatively necessary for the development of the national economy. Today we have become able to fully meet the demand of the national economy for them.

As seen above, if one works with tenacity and actively explores domestic natural resources, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one can discover the resources of raw materials and fuel, which were formerly considered to be non-existent, and effectively use them for the development of the national economy.

We also narrowed down the limitations of natural resources in no small degree by advancing the latest science and technology.

The development of science and technology opens up a broad road to the solution of the problems of raw materials and fuel. With the rapid development of science and technology, various synthetic, processed and other new raw materials have been produced and substitute materials widely introduced. This has rendered it possible for countries to successfully solve the problems of raw materials and fuel which they have not or are short of. If one turns these possibilities to good account, one can establish one's own solid raw material and fuel bases in conformity with the natural and geographical conditions and the economic development of one's country.

The reality of our country furnishes a positive proof.

The solution of the problem of raw materials for the clothing of the people was one of the very difficult problems we faced in the building of our own base of raw materials.

Since the arable land is limited in our country, we had to allocate the greater part of it to grain production, and we were unable to cultivate cotton in large quantities because we have a heavy rainfall in summer.

Under these conditions, if we had not buckled down to the solution of the problem of fibre on the pretext of natural conditions, we would not have been able to establish a textile industry fully dependent on our own raw materials.

With a view to solving the clothing problem for the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested the production of a large quantity of chemical fibre from limestone and anthracite abundant in our country, instead of cotton.

Until then we hardly conceived of the production of fibre from stones like limestone and anthracite.

Upholding the highly important suggestion of the great leader, the scientists and technicians of our country carried on their scientific researches strenuously and succeeded at last in making the vinalon fibre from them and in industrializing its production.

This marked the beginning of the "history of vinalon" in our country, in which a chemical fibre was produced from limestone and coal and the problem of clothing solved for the people.

Basing ourselves on these scientific and technical achievements, we first erected a large-scale modern vinalon factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons and later increased its capacity to more than 50,000, converting it into a gigantic vinalon producing base.

The scientists and technicians of our country also conducted researches for the production of chemical fibre from reed growing in abundance in our country in their effort to solve the problem of raw fibres and succeeded in the industrialization of their production.

As a result, our country has become able to fully solve the problem of fibre, not with the use of agricultural raw materials but by industrial methods, on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology, a problem which seemed so difficult to solve in the past. And it is now in a position to satisfactorily solve the problem of clothing for the people with domestic raw materials.

When we say that one should establish one's own bases of raw materials and fuel, we do not mean that one must produce all the raw materials and fuel needed for the development of the national economy.

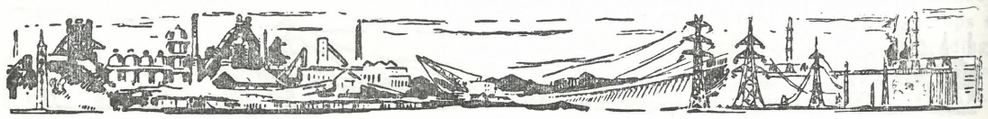
However diverse and much resources a country may have, it cannot fully meet the home demand for all the numerous raw materials and fuel needed for the development of modern industry. There is no such country, and it is absolutely impossible.

A country has to fill the demand for raw materials and fuel, which it still fails to produce or feels short of, through foreign trade with other countries by way of supplying each other's needs on the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

We are importing from other countries those raw and other materials which our country cannot produce and is short of, on the principle of mutual accommodation. And we export, in return, goods produced in large quantities in our country.

Our invariable stand in this respect is that we follow the direction of filling the demand for the overwhelming proportion of raw materials and fuel required for the development of the national economy on our own by producing, by ourselves at home, as far as possible, what is essential and what is needed in large quantities, and of supplying what is in small demand or a little deficient and not produced domestically through foreign trade. Only by doing so, can one firmly guarantee the independence of raw material and fuel bases and ensure the smooth development of the economy.

(To Be Continued)



Paechon Disabled Soldiers' Foodstuff Factory

The Paechon Disabled Soldiers' Foodstuff Factory is an ordinary local industrial factory to be seen in any of our counties, plain or mountainous.

It started operation with the production of a few kinds of processed vegetables by 18 disabled soldiers who came back to their home village with a joy over victory in the war against the enemy, the US imperialist aggressors.

With our local industry, it has developed into a modern food factory with a floor space of over 7,000 square metres.

It now produces more than 100 kinds of processed foodstuffs including processed fruit, vegetables and meat, soft drinks and confectionery.

Children's eutrophic, made mainly from pine nut and sugar, is supplied to the nurseries and kindergartens in this area and other places of our country. Its products including the processed meat and vegetables are much liked by the people and lighten the women's kitchen chores.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a very reasonable and correct policy to develop local industry close to the source of raw materials and directly linked with consumer areas."

The great leader taught that in order to develop local industry it was important to effectively use farm produce and sideline products abundant in localities and create solid raw material bases.

True to the fatherly leader's teachings, this factory strove to create its own raw material base from its inception.

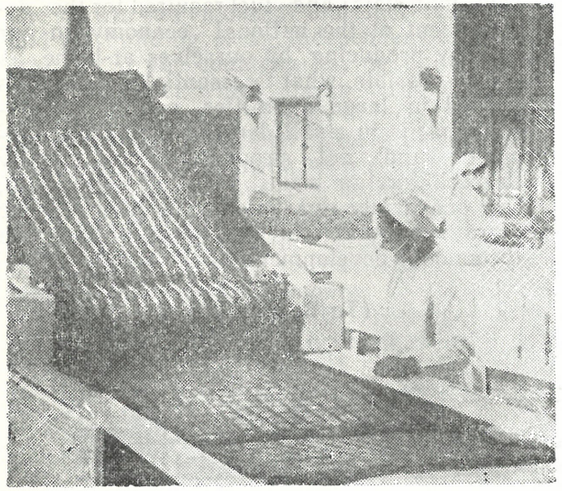
Now it has a pine-nut forest of over 100 *chongbo* and orchards of 40-odd *chongbo*, which yield plenty of pine nut and several hundred tons of fruits every year. It raises bees and pigs, hens, ducks and other domestic animals and supplies constantly honey and meat to the population.

It processes sweet potatoes, perilla, acorns and various wild vegetables abundant in the locality.

Great progress has been made in technical innovation, too. The workers and technicians and members of the three-revolution team here pooled their strength and steadily improved technical equipment. They have already introduced mechanization or semi-automation in making liquid jelly from sweet potatoes and maize, and producing drops and cakes.

With its own firm raw material base and technique, the factory has overfulfilled its state plan assignments every year during 23 years since its inception, bringing large profits to the state and doing much towards improving the life of the local population.

Confections are mass-produced



Various soft drinks are liked very much by people

Its workers are striving to carry out ahead of schedule their assignments for this year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, which are 1.4 times higher than those for last year.

They work well without getting any great assistance from the state in funds, materials and manpower. So the factory won the title of Double Chollima Factory long ago.

The factory manager Li Sok Jin, one of 18 disabled soldiers who have done everything they could to carry through the great leader's teachings, is a Labour Hero of the DPRK and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. And many labour innovators who distinguished themselves in expanding the variety of foodstuffs and improving their quality were decorated by the state.

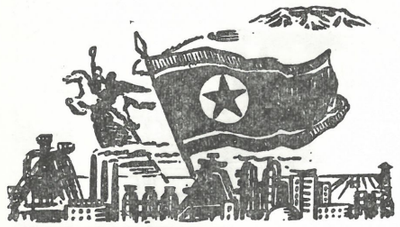
Work is joyous and life optimistic

The factory meets the demand of the population in Paechon County and supplies a large amount of its goods to other places.

Very popular with the citizens are its products which enjoy large sales at the South Hwanghae Provincial Foodstuff Department of the Joint Store of Provincial Local Industrial Goods in the Chollima Street of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

Large quantities of bottled apple, pear, persimmon and other fruits and some of its products are exported to foreign countries.

The great leader's original policy on simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries is bearing fine fruits in all parts of our country.



South Hamgyong Province

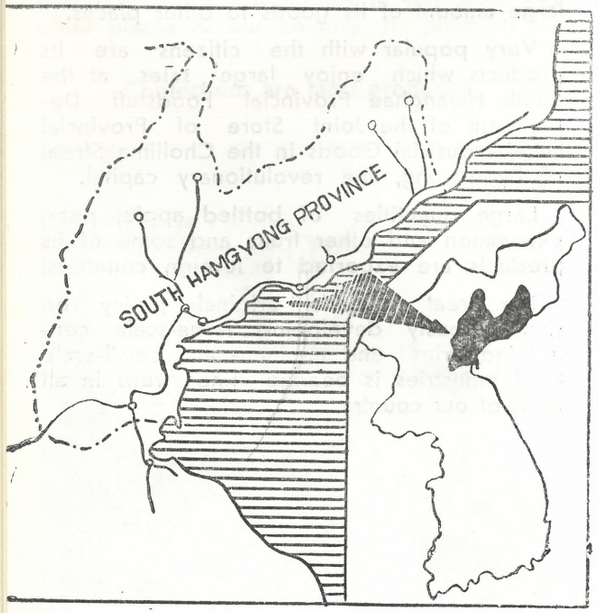
30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

South Hamgyong Province is situated in the southern part of our northeastern coastal area. It covers an area of 17,500 square kilometres.

The province's plains are spread along the coastline and high and steep mountain ranges run in the northern section.

The northeastern and western areas are rich in underground resources.

With chemical, engineering, mining and other modern industries, fishing industry, and developed agriculture, the province shows vividly the might of our independent national economy.



That Is Socialist View

Hamhung, the provincial capital, is situated on the lower Songchon-gang River, on the Hamhung Bay in Korea's East Sea.

Hamhung inhabited by hundreds of thousands of people is a modern industrial city, which rose from the ruins wrought by the US imperialists during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

A bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected with due respect stands on the Tonghung-san Hill and there is the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" in the centre of the city.

The city boasts of scientific research institutes, theatre, cinemas, libraries and many other cultural institutions and schools of various levels. High streets are lined with multi-storeyed apartment houses for the working people.

There are the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other big chemical factories and the Ryongsong Machine Factory at the mouth of the Songchon-gang River, in the outskirts of the city, and light industry factories such as woolen textile mill, cornstarch mill and knitwear factory in the city.

The well-known Soho Fishery Station can be reached after some 40 minutes' drive from the centre of the city.

Spread south of the city is the wide Hamju Plain abundantly fed by the Songchon-gang River and modern farm houses stand in rows among fruit trees on the sunny hillside, presenting a lovely rural landscape.

In September 1962 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Hamhung and climbed the Tonghung-san Hill, where he, overlooking the view of the city spread out like a picture before him, said: That is precisely the socialist view.

Strong Juche Industry

The great leader visited South Hamgyong Province in April 1946, the year following liberation, and guided the working people in the province in their struggle to build a new country, rich and strong. Since then he has visited the province many times in different periods and stages of the revolution and construction and indicated the orientation and methods of its development, and looked after their life with fatherly affection.

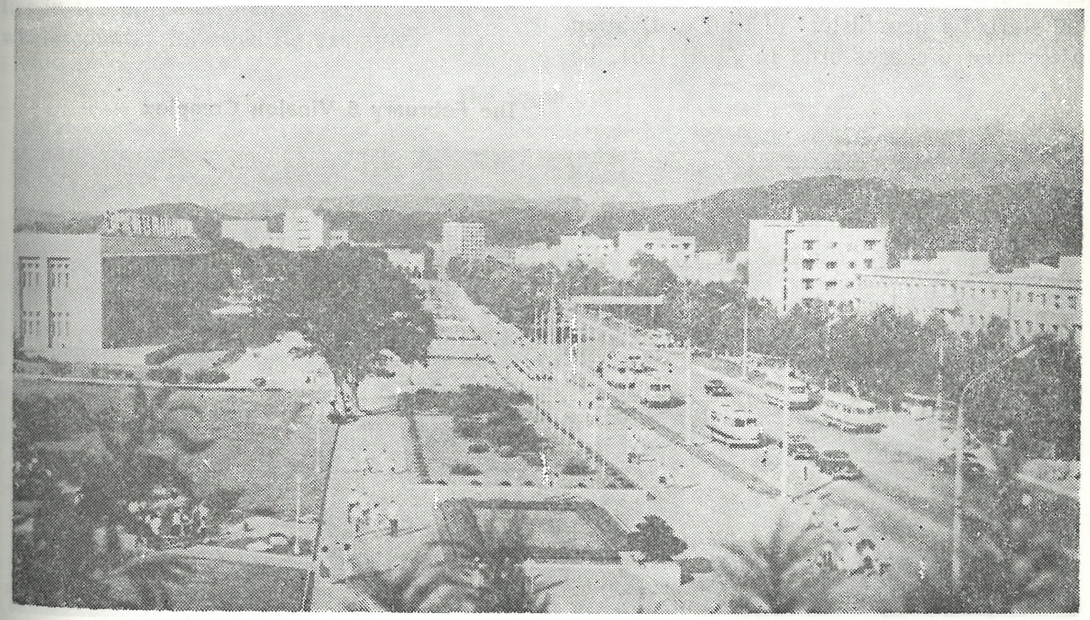
All miraculous changes in the province are entirely attributable to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex built on the Ryonghung Plain once overgrown with weeds is a result of his careful guidance and profound solicitude. He taught everything from research work to the construction of the factory and secured everything needed for it.

South Hamgyong Province is now a base of chemical industry producing vinalon, fertilizers, carbide, agricultural chemicals, synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, dyestuff and other basic chemicals.

The Ryongsong Machine Factory which produced only simple spare parts in the past is now manufacturing 18-metre turning lathes and high-pressure air blowers and many kinds of ordered equipment for fac-

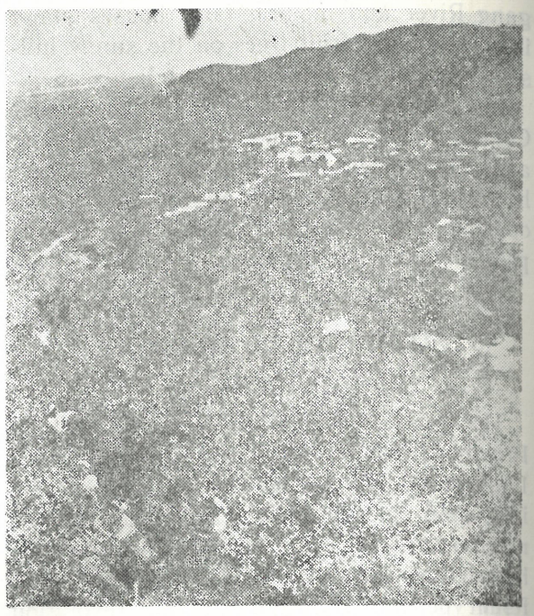
Part of Hamhung



tories and enterprises in different branches of the national economy in the province and other places of the country. It turned out an 8-metre turning lathe in 1958 and then a 3,000-ton press and a 6,000-ton press. With the Second Seven-Year Plan started it set up a workshop specializing in the manufacture of large-sized machine tools.

The province boasts of many coal and ore mines including the Komdok Mine, one of our leading mines, and the Ryongyang Mine and the Kowon Coal Mine, of a shipyard, and of mighty power bases.

With heavy industry, light industry has rapidly developed in the province. The local industry accounts for 80 per cent of the province's output of consumer goods. The province produces only in 3 days the same amount of consumer goods as were put out in a pre-liberation year.



The Munhwa Cooperative Farm of Pukchong County is covered all over with fruit trees

Pukchong Apple

In 1957, twenty-odd years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ryongjon-ri, a small village in Pukchong County, and started a new history of fruit cultivation in terraced orchards. And in April 1961, he called the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pukchong County and instructed to create orchards in an all-people movement.

In the course of carrying out his instruction, South Hamgyong Province made great progress in fruit growing.

Pukchong County reaps rich harvest every year from over 2,000 *chongbo* of orchards.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The merit of the people in Pukchong lies precisely in the fact that they have put good orchards on the hillsides unsuited to other crops. By using such slopes, they have laid out splendid terraced orchards."

The Pukchong people created terraced orchards on slopes of 20 to 45 degrees unsuited to other crops and planted right fruit trees suited to the local climate and soil, and harvest fresh fruits including apples without letup from spring to late autumn.

The experiences of Pukchong County were spread throughout the province and all counties in the province planted orchards and the whole country followed its example.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader South Hamgyong Province came to have diversified agriculture with stable grain and fruit farming, stock-breeding, sericulture and so on.

A great number of tractors, lorries and tractor-drawn farm machines are working in farms of the province and agriculture is being modernized and industrialized.

Grain production is increasing every year.

Fishing in Sinpo

South Hamgyong Province has many fishery stations ranking among the biggest ones in our country and scores of small and middle fishery cooperatives.

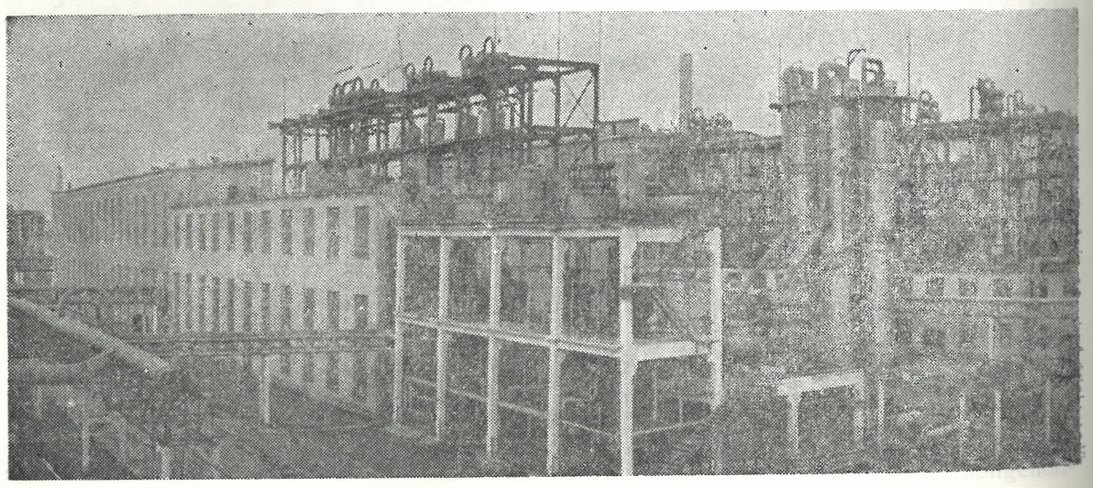
The Sinpo Fishery Station, one of our dependable pelagic fishing bases, has factory-mother ships of 10,000-ton class or more and other big vessels.

It has developed medium- and small-scale fisheries and improved their technical equipment.

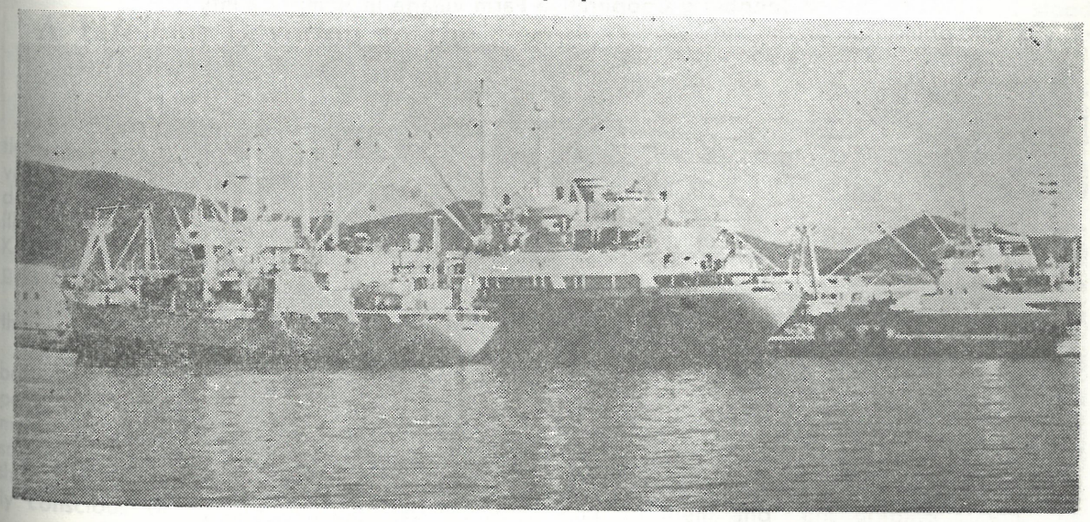
As a result, its fish catch is increasing every year.

Sinpo's fish catch in 1976 was as much as that of the province immediately following

The February 8 Vinalon Complex



The Sinpo port



liberation.

South Hamgyong Province including Sinpo catches more than 100 kinds of fish and the Sinpo Fish Cannery and processing workshops of fishery stations produce over 500 kinds of processed fish, which are sent to the whole country and exported to foreign countries.

This Is Not Rare in Korea

Seventeen years ago medical workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital saved a child placed by a serious burn on the brink of death, transplanting their flesh and transfusing their blood.

This is not rare in Korea. All our medical workers and working people regard this as a matter of course under our socialist system where man is most valued.

Such fine medics trained under the tender care of the fatherly leader are to be found everywhere people live from cities to mountain villages.

The province has many hospitals including the Hamhung Medical College Hospital, and rural clinics have all turned into hospitals. All people fully enjoy free medical treatment.

The province has many colleges including the Chemical Industry College and Hydraulic Engineering College and hundreds of schools of various levels.

Under the brilliant rays of "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader our new generation are growing up to be genuine Juche-type revolutionaries, receiving benefits of universal 11-year compulsory education, universal free education.

Worker-students get education at factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools.

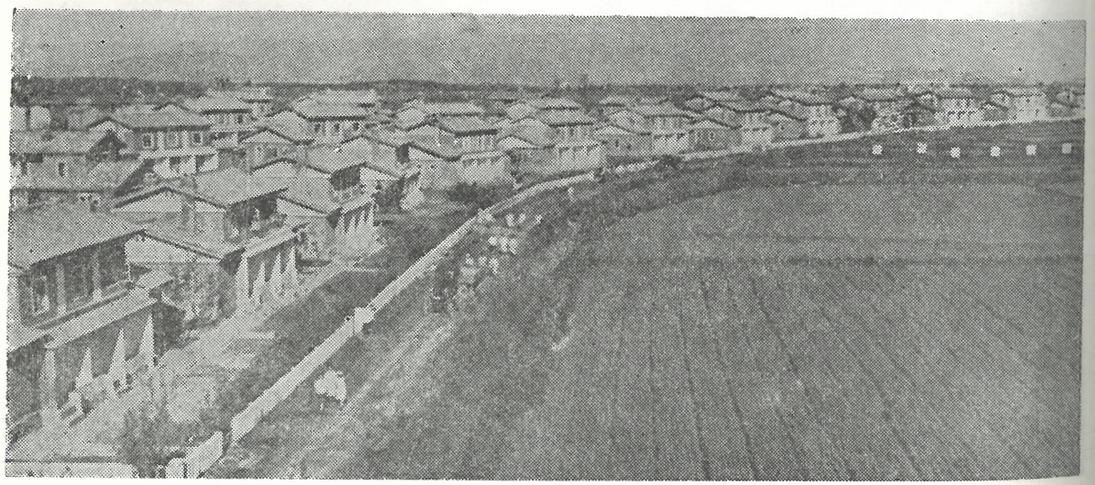
The people in South Hamgyong Province, like those in other provinces, get free medical care and free education and don't pay taxes.

There are scores of rest homes, camping stations and sanatoriums on the scenic coast and in other places, at which the working people have free accommodation at state expenses.

The working people are living a perfectly happy life everywhere in South Hamgyong Province which is prospering, fully demonstrating the might of the independent national economy.

Kim Sun Chol

The Tongbong Cooperative Farm village in Hamju County



TRUE STORY

Father and Son, the Heroes

There are numerous heroes in our country today. Among them are Kim Gyong Hong and his son Kim Gwan Chol. The former is manager of a shop in the *Kunwi* Thermal Power Construction Office and the latter a faculty member of the Electrical Engineering Department of Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute.

These winners of the highest honour for the citizens of the Republic are true revolutionary soldiers who, though their posts are different, burn with loyalty alike out of a desire to render devoted service to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and contribute to the prosperity and development of the country for successive generations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our revolution is not over and we still have much work to do. If we fail to accomplish the revolutionary cause in our generation, we must leave it for the next generation to consummate."

A Lifelong Devotion to the Building of Power Bases

Kim Gyong Hong tasted the joy of liberation at Supung Hydraulic Power Station. The vanquished Japanese imperialists wantonly dismantled the station at the time of their flight. The construction of a new democratic Korea started, but everywhere there was a great dearth of electricity.

A hard battle was fought to rehabilitate the dilapidated power station.

Kim Gyong Hong, who, as a day labourer before liberation, had experienced the worst poverty, national contempt and maltreatment under Japanese imperialism, was resolved to face any difficulties and perils for the rehabilitation of the power station, deeply conscious of his responsibility as master of new, democratic Korea.

Everyone got to work, but it was hard for them to find out what was damaged in any degree. They were also at a loss what to begin with. To trace the fault, they had to run even the risk of crawling into pipes.

Kim Gyong Hong knew too well how he should act in such a situation. He joined a do-or-die corps without hesitation and stood in its van. This led to furnishing the key to the repair of generators.

Thanks to Kim Gyong Hong and other members of the death-defying corps, the generators were restored to life within one month, thereby exploding the Japanese imperialists' assertion that the Koreans were unable to restore and operate the power station.

For thirty years since then he has performed glorious exploits in the building of many power bases in different parts of the country.

It was in 1963. He was then in charge of technical direction in the construction of the Kanggye Youth Power Station.

At that time our young builders were still inexperienced in that field. They were wanting in skill as well. However, putting firm faith in them and encouraging them, he

boldly pushed ahead with the work together with them. Good progress was made with the work. But this by no means satisfied him.

He felt keenly the need to accelerate the speed of generator assembling for the earlier operation of the station.

He was very much impatient. He racked his brains while on the job or as he walked.

At last he made up his mind to introduce a new generator assembling method on which he had worked so hard.

Some people voiced their disapproval, claiming that it was not referred to in any books. Kim Gyong Hong said to them:

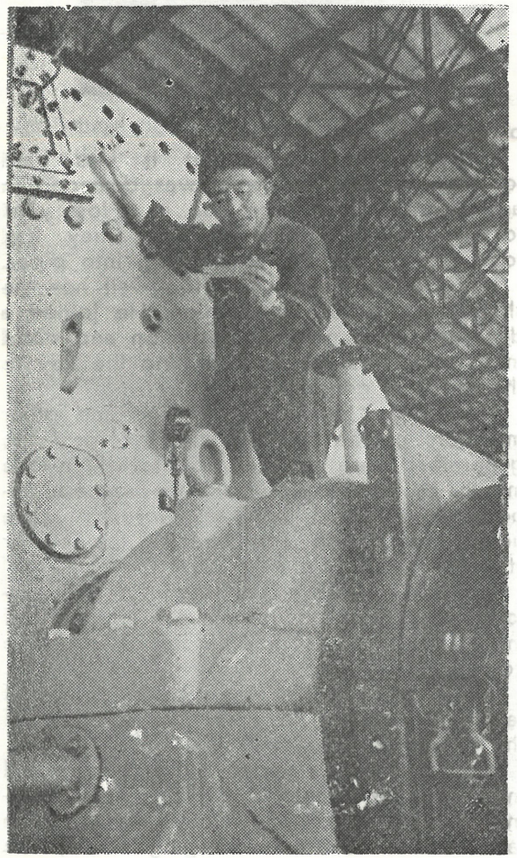
"There is no reason for us to keep copying after others. We've to assemble the generators early in any method. This is just what the conscience of us workers dictates, I think."

He, together with workers, buckled down to assembling by the new method. At last they successfully finished it on the fixed day as they had pledged to the fatherly leader.

Kim Gyong Hong was awarded the title of Labour Hero of the Republic for his exploits in the development of the country's power industry.

After that, too, he distinguished himself in the construction of many other power stations including those in Pyongyang and Pukchang.

Kim Gyong Hong (father) assembling a generator



"Let's Work Together in the Same Rank"

It happened on the day when Gwan Chol, the eldest son of Kim Gyong Hong, graduated from a higher technical school. He was the son Kim Gyong Hong had often taken to the construction sites to inspire in him a deep love for the construction of power stations.

On that day he presented his son with some thick notebooks. These were ones in which he had noted down for study the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the domain of the electric industry from the time of liberation up to that time.

Gwan Chol was absorbed in studying the teachings of the fatherly leader, underlining each phrase and clause. This brought him to realize deeply the importance of the electric industry and the hopeful tasks set before him. A fresh resolve began to grow up within him.

(Following father, I will devote my whole life to the development of the country's electric industry.)

Aware of his son's resolve, Kim Gyong Hong was very much pleased.

"It's what I've wished for," he said. "Let's work together in the same rank and render devoted service to the fatherly leader from generation to generation!"

Afterwards, Gwan Chol entered the Electrical Engineering Department of the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute. Several years later he became an able electric engineer.

Like Father, Like Son

In early February 1973, by dint of great confidence reposed in him by the great leader, Kim Gwan Chol was dispatched to the February 8 Vinalon Complex as a member of the Three-Revolution Team.

While acquainting himself with the actual conditions of production in the plant, he learned that some production processes still involved harmful operations.

He at once undertook the work of removing them under the backing of the Party organization of the plant.

Difficulties cropped up one after another from the outset. Working in concert with other technicians, he succeeded in devising meters for automation and solved technical problems for their installation one by one.

However, some technical processes had to be improved and new automation devices installed without suspending production. This was a hard nut to crack.

Faced with the difficulty, he was determined to measure the degree of corrosion by gas which was deterrent to fitting the automation meters. After taking the necessary precaution against danger, he went into a place where gas corrosion was intense, and carried out a difficult experiment. This tense, life-risking battle made it possible to successfully place the meters.

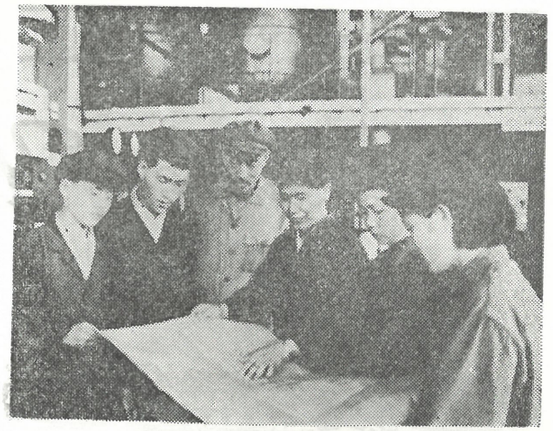
Gwan Chol displayed the same revolutionary spirit in the subsequent automation of the vinalon spinning shop and accomplished a great achievement in it.

During the two years of his service as a member of the Three-Revolution Team, Gwan Chol made no small contribution to freeing the workers from arduous, labour-consuming work and boosting production by taking the van in the technical revolution for the implementation of the line of the three—ideological, technical and cultural — revolutions and, at the same time, by rousing the workers and technicians to vigorous action for it and thus introducing many valuable proposals for technical innovation into production.

In March 1975 Comrade Gwan Chol, too, was honoured with the title of Labour Hero of the Republic by the great leader's favour.

He is now teaching in a college. Upholding the "Theses on Socialist Education" made public by the great leader, he is bending all his energy to the training of competent technicians who will shoulder the future of the electric industry of the country.

The two heroes — father and son — are working at different posts, but they always find themselves together on the same road, practising loyalty in implementing the great leader's teachings concerning the further development of the electric industry.



Kim Gwan Chol (son) consulting with workers about a new technical innovation plan

The valuable experience Kim Gyong Hong had gained in the construction of many power stations as well as in the assembling of numerous generators was of much service to his son who, as a member of the Three-Revolution Team, took great pains over automation. Still today it is turned to good account in his teaching at the institute.

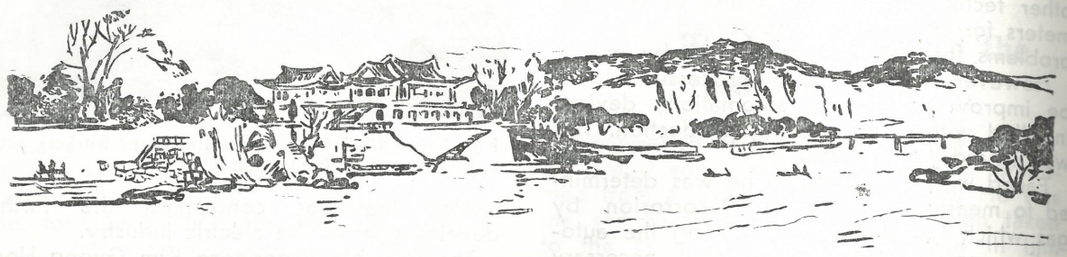
The new scientific and technical data obtained by Gwan Chol in his tireless scientific investigation also greatly conduce to the practical activity of his father.

Helping each other forward in this way, father and son, the two heroes, are showing great integrity as ever in their service to the great leader.

Li Yong Son

The father congratulates his son on his labour feat

Moran-bong Hill of Pyongyang



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

In the heart of Pyongyang lies a thickly wooded hill which is bedecked with various beautiful flowers in spring, summer and autumn.

From ancient times the hill has been called Moran-bong because it looks just like a blooming peony flower.

Its eastern side forms a sharp-cut cliff which the Taedong-gang River skirts. In the middle of the flow floats an islet called Rungna-do.

The hill is like a picture of a master. So our people have called it also Kumsu-san Hill (beautiful hill) from old times, saying that they see the beauty of our lovely land in it.

There are Kambuk-san Hill in the north and Mansu-dae Hill and Changgwang-san Hill in the west, which well suit the make-up of Pyongyang.

It preserves historic remains including ancient pavilions, which show the 1,500-odd years' history of Pyongyang. At the highest place stands the Choesung-dae Pavilion, and the Ulmil-dae Pavilion at a place commanding a sweeping view of Pyongyang.

The Ulmil-dae Pavilion affords an unobstructed extensive prospect in all directions, so it was also called "Saho-jong Pavilion."

What catch your eye once you stand at the pavilion are the bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung respectfully erected on Mansu-dae Hill, the two large groups of figures sculptured in relief around the red banners bearing his portraits, which represent our people's struggle, and the magnificent Korean Revolution Museum standing behind them. On the hill there stands also the Chollima Statue.

You can see clearly east Pyongyang with modern multistoreyed apartment houses filling up the vast level, the Rungna-do recreation ground and the Okryu-gyo and Taedonggyo bridges over the Taedong-gang River.

There are the Okryu-gwan restaurant whose roof looks like wild geese sitting on a fantastic rock, such historic remains as the Ryongwang-jong Pavilion and the Taedongmun Gate, and the Grand Theatre along the river.

You can see also graceful modern streets of Pyongyang and the tall buildings of Kim Il Sung University.

The scenic Moran-bong Hill has many stories about the brave struggle of our resourceful people against foreign invaders.

Even today there are in the hill the ruins of the old walls built by the Koguryo people to defend Pyongyang and many other historic remains showing our people's struggles against foreign aggressors.

Among them are the Puksong (northern fort) by which our people beat back Japanese intruders in 1592, and many other forts and lookouts.

These historic remains not only narrate the history of our ancestors who defeated the foreign invaders by bravely fighting in defiance of ordeals but also show clearly their unique architecture and sculpture, and add to the beauty of the hill.

The hillscape changes every season.

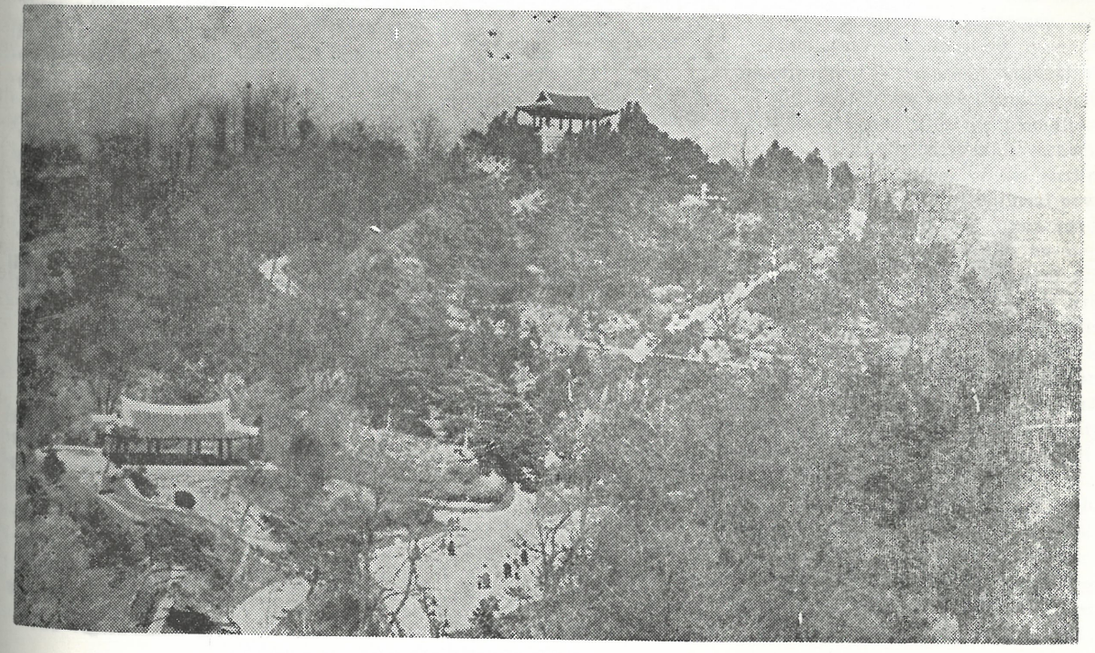
The snow-covered hill in winter is attractive indeed, but the hill in the blossom seasons is far more enchanting.

It wears different garbs and various flowers bloom according to seasons. More than 20 species of conifers including pine, pine-nut, trefoiled pine and juniper, together with over 70 species of broad-leaved trees including linden and poplar, grow well in the hill.

The hill is fragrant with lovely flowering shrubs such as azalea, syringa and peony, and also shrouded in pear, peach and apple in full blossom.

Colourful birds come to the hill to breed in their season, over 70 species in all, of which black-naped oriole, migratory gros-

The Ulmil-dae Pavilion



Spring has come to Moran-bong Hill

beak and bull-headed shrike are summer visitants, hawfinch and pallas rose-finch are winter visitants, woodpecker, jay and the snipe tribe are autumn visitants, and meadow bunting is a resident.

As you have seen above, for its fine commanding view and scenic beauty and merry chirps of birds and balmy flowers, the hill is an ideal place for the cultural recreation of our working people.

Before liberation it was used as a pleasure ground for the moneyed people and men of power.

But, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who spares nothing for our people's good rest and health, has visited this hill in person scores of times since liberation and cared to well arrange it as a hill for the people, a fine cultural recreation ground for them.

Even in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he would never forget the Moran-bong Hill of Pyongyang, told his men about its beauty like a legend and imbued them with ardent patriotism, calling upon them to crush the Japanese imperialists and liberate their country.

The hill has now turned into a pleasure ground for the people with modern cultural recreation facilities.

On the hill stands the modern Moran-bong Theatre. At its foot there are the Children's Park with various play facilities, the Youth Park, the 20,000-seated Youth Open-air Theatre and the Botanical Exhibition.

There are also many ponds, large or small, in which various kinds of fish swim and jump, amusing the beholders. It has a miniature zoo and many paved paths for promenaders.

The Kwanpung-jong and other pavilions have been newly erected here and there in its dense woods. The new Moran and Chongryu falls are gushing down precipices, throwing silvery sprays all around. At the other foot of the hill there is the Moranbong Stadium.

The hill loved by people, boasting of our history and its scenic beauty, is always alive with people enjoying cultural recreation.

Many foreigners also come to see it.

Our people love the picturesque hill soaring in the heart of the capital, Pyongyang, which adds to its beauty.

Pak Jong Sop

The Youth Park at the foot of Moran-bong Hill

Serial

Outline of Korean History (3)

KOREA IN THE YEARS OF THREE KINGDOMS

(1ST CENTURY B.C.—MID-7TH CENTURY A.D.)

1) Korea's First Feudal Kingdoms

The slave-owning society that lasted over a stretch of several hundred years gave way to the feudal society around the period before and after the Christian era. There appeared many feudal forces in the land of Kochoson, Puyo and Chinguk. The biggest ones of all those forces were Koguryo, Paekje and Silla. They absorbed the neighbouring forces and formed big kingdoms. The three kingdoms existed from the period before and after the Christian era to the 7th century. In Korean history this period is called the period of Three Kingdoms.

KOGURYO

Out of the three kingdoms, Koguryo was founded first. She was the biggest and strongest. In the first century B.C. the Koguryo tribe who had lived in the middle reaches of the Amnok-gang River, the land of Kochoson, formed a feudal kingdom consisting of allied feudal forces.

The legend says that Chumong, founder of Koguryo, was born of an egg and that his father was son of the Creator and his mother was daughter of the king of dragon. He grew at the palace of the Kingdom of Puyo. As he was an expert archer and endowed with unusual talents from his very early age, he became the envy of the princes of the Kingdom of Puyo and was eventually reduced to a horse feeder at the king's palace. Later, informed of their attempt to kill him, he fled southward riding an excellent steed he himself had prepared beforehand, and there he founded a dynasty. Of course, the legend attaching to the founder of the kingdom sounds incredible. But through this fantastic story about the creation of the kingdom we can judge that the process of founding the Kingdom of Koguryo points to close connections with that of Puyo.

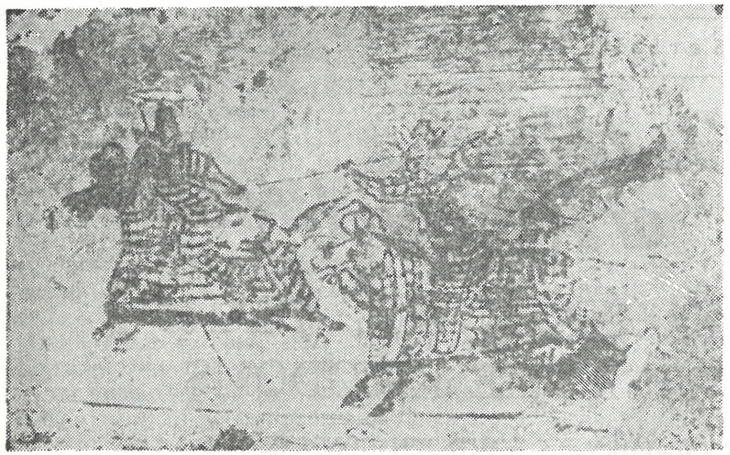
The Koguryo tribe was a tribe who had separated from Puyo and lived in the middle reaches of the Amnok-gang River. This tribe who had made rapid progress, inheriting the productive forces and culture of Kochoson and Puyo, entered the road of feudalization and founded Korea's first feudal kingdom. The first capital of Koguryo was Kugnaesong (now Chian in Northeast China). Big feudal forces in five areas such as *yonnobu*, *cholnobu*, *sunnobu*, *kwannobu* and *kyerubu* were credited with the feat of the foundation of the kingdom.

The creation of the Kingdom of Koguryo, a new feudal dynasty, marked an important landmark in beating off the Han aggressors and accelerating the collapse of slave-owning society.

The political system was based on the aristocratic democracy. The king could not exercise monopolistic control, important national affairs and trials were handled only in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the aristocrats' council. With the expansion of the territory and the growth of national power, the ruling system was readjusted and reinforced step by step.

The king, *kochuga* or royal aristocrats, *taega* and *sanga* or aristocrats and *homin* or upper layer of the common people belonged to the ruling classes. The ruled classes were composed of self-supporting peasants, the absolute majority of the population, *haho* or serfs and hired hands.

The land and people gained in the course of unifying the feudal forces and expanding the territory came under the governorship of the state. Part of them was given out to dignitaries as their fiefs.



Fighting armoured cavaliers (painted on the wall of the tomb at Chian, 5th century)

As for the surrendering aristocrats, permission was accorded them to preserve their former authority and autonomous activity. This meant that within the state system there emerged a feudal lord system. But Koguryo was a virtually centralized feudal kingdom. Paekje and Silla followed the same pattern in the state system.

After her foundation, Koguryo continued to expand her territory. This was done through the conquest of the neighbouring feudal forces and the war to drive out Han aggressors from the former land of Kochoson. In 49 A.D. she advanced as far as Taiyuan of north China to deal heavy blows to Han aggressors. In 55 ten castles were built in the area west of the Liao River to firmly defend her extended territory. In the early years of the Christian era, an area covering North and South Hamgyong provinces of today came under her domination. Later the basin of the Taedong-gang River across the River Chongchon-gang was incorporated in this kingdom. Her territory had a long stretch as far as the Taedong-gang River in the south and the East Sea in the east.

Even after that, the Koguryo people continued with their struggle to regain the former land of Kochoson for centuries as her descendants. In this course, Koguryo sometimes suffered great losses in face of surprise attacks on the part of the aggressors, but the stubborn struggle of her brave people resulted in finally driving the Han aggressors out of the former land of Kochoson and completely recovering the area east of the Liao River in the early 4th century. In the early 5th century, the territory of Koguryo was expanded greatly. In the west she gained control over the Later Yen of the Hsienpei tribe and the Laiohsi region and in the south she occupied the broad area north of the Hangang River by attacking Paekje. In 410 she attacked Puyo and seized 64 castles and more than 1,400 villages, thereby expanding her northeastern territory as far as the basin of the Ussuri River.

As seen above, Koguryo grew into a strong dynasty with wide territory and mighty military potential within a few centuries after her founding. The credit for this was due to the martial spirit of her people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The people of Koguryo were possessed of strong constitution and iron will enough to overcome difficulties, because they were fond of horse riding and archery and always hardened their bodies from their childhood."

In the course of their arduous struggle to transform nature and oppose the formidable foreign enemies, they came to acquire a habit of practicing archery and a firm quality in life.

Military arts were encouraged in every way. In March every year a national contest of hunting and military arts was organized and those who had displayed extraordinary proficiency in the contest were officially commended and taken into government posts. For their daily practice in military arts, they could fight bravely in all battles against the aggressors. Koguryo became a strong power and demonstrated her invincible might in the East. This owed entirely to her gallant and high-spirited people who were firmly equipped militarily.

After she realized the recovery of her northwestern territory and grew into a mighty feudal dynasty, Koguryo transferred her capital to Pyongyang in 427 in order to push forward the work of unifying Paekje and Silla. After that, she expanded her territory southward. Thus in the late 5th century, her southern frontier reached the line linking the Asan Bay on the West Sea and Uljin and Ullung-do Island on the East Sea.

The wide, fertile land and the people's creative labour allowed the country to increase agricultural production and develop handicraft manufacturing and trade. The large-scale Anhak Palace and the Changan Castle (Pyongyang) and magnificent tombs with murals of opulent splendor, built at that time, testify to the fact that Koguryo became highly developed economically and culturally.

Wangdaehwang

Wangdaehwang (rhubarb) is our endemic plant.

It is also known as *Changgunpul* (plant general).

It is a perennial growing wild in our boreal highland areas over 1,800 to 2,000 metres above the sea, for instance, in Mts. Paekdu-san, Potae-san, Kwanmo-bong, Chail-bong, Sobaek-san and so on.

Unlike ordinary alpine plants, *Wangdaehwang* is tall in height and has broad leaves, hence the epithet of *Changgunpul*.

It attains the height of about 2.5 m. Its thick stalk is reddish in colour.

Usually its palmate leaf is about 1.8 m long and 1.5 m wide. An exceptionally big *Wangdaehwang* shelters 3 to 7 sq. metres of land with its foliage.

It puts forth red florets towards July and its fruit ripens in autumn.

Its root is about 10 cm across and ranges 80 to 120 cm long. Occasionally a taproot weighs as heavy as 30 to 40 kg.

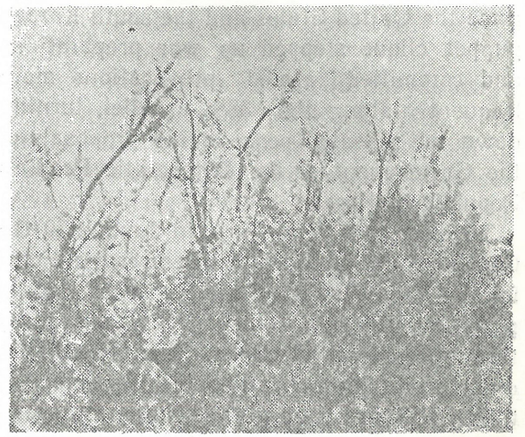
This plant is propagated by seeds or by layering.

From ancient times its root has been used for making valuable botanical drugs.

The root collected in August to September is dried in the sun after being water-washed and cut in proper size.

The root is also used for making dyestuff.

Important also in botanical research, *Wangdaehwang* is designated as a natural monument in our country and placed under active protection and propagation.



The might of Koguryo could be seen in her close relations with many regions of China and her influence exerted upon Japan in the realms of economy and culture. Those Koguryo people who went to Japan formed a big political force there and greatly influenced her in economic and cultural realms. Technicians of Koguryo who had visited Japan imparted to Japanese counterparts how to produce Koguryo silk fabrics (Koma brocade) and how to tan leather. Tamjing, a Koguryo monk in the 7th century, enabled Japanese to be given details about the manufacturing of paper and black writing fluid, the construction of water mills and colour scheme.

The murals in the Takamatsuzuka tomb unearthed recently in Nara Prefecture, Japan, are a striking testimonial to Koguryo's political and cultural impact upon Japan.

The concept thrashed out by Koguryo to unify the three kingdoms before and after the time of the transfer of her capital to Pyongyang was quite within the bounds of possibility. From the standpoint of historical development this task should have been undertaken by Koguryo because she was the strongest of the three kingdoms. This urged the rulers of Koguryo to maintain a strong national power and adopt an adamant attitude. But there occurred some change in the situation from the latter half of the 6th century. Increasing authority and concentration of wealth in the hands of the feudal lords on the heels of territorial expansion gradually gave rise to laziness and slackness. There was a mad scramble for power. This was attended by intensified repression of the people and this resulted in weakening national power. As a result, Koguryo failed to realize unification of the three kingdoms and the dynasty itself came to an end.

In the period between the late 6th century and the early 7th century, Koguryo was subjected to repeated large-scale invasions from Sui, a feudal dynasty which unified China, and Tang, a feudal dynasty which succeeded to Sui. At that time the patriotic people of Koguryo fought bravely, giving massive casualties to the invaders and thus defending their country with honour. But due to the losses she had suffered in the war that lasted nearly 70 years and the scramble for power within the ruling circles, Koguryo went to ruin in 668 in face of the attack of the allied troops of Silla and Tang.

How Was the Korean War Started?

The danger of war in Korea grew day by day in 1950.

After the establishment of the puppet regime the United States and the south Korean puppet clique stepped up war preparations and committed armed provocations more frequently along the 38th parallel, turning down the repeated peace-loving proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To meet the situation, in June 1950 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland again proposed to reunify the country peacefully through general elections. Then the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK suggested to the "National Assembly" of south Korea to achieve reunification by unifying the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea.

However, the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique responded to our proposals with an aggressive war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists have launched an armed invasion against our country and our people."

All facts clearly show who hinder the peaceful reunification of Korea and who desperately persist in war policy.

In his book "What Did the United States Do?" David Conde, an American historian, wrote that it was none other than the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique who closed the "door to the peaceful reunification of Korea" and "adopted war as a solution of the problem."

PRELUDE TO WAR

From the first days of their landing in south Korea, the US imperialists had promoted preparations for an aggressive war, and after the establishment of the puppet regime, they made them on a full scale. The puppet army increased from 114,000 men in 1949 to 150,000 on the eve of the Korean war. There was also a 50,000-strong reserve force.

The traitor Syngman Rhee gabbled to the US imperialists, his master, in October 1949: "We can take Pyongyang in three days. Our troops are ready to drive into north Korea" and are waiting for the US order.

Almost all of these huge aggressive armed forces were completely equipped by the US and their command was held by the US Military Advisory Group in south Korea.

At a press interview on June 5, 1950 Roberts, head of the said group, described the south Korean puppet army as a "fine watchdog over the US investments" and said: "My Military Advisory Group" is a living demonstration of "how an intelligent and intensive investment of 500 combat-hardened American officers and men can train 100,000 men who will do the shooting for you (the United States)" in south Korea.

While instigating the south Korean puppets to kick up the "march north" row more frantically, the US imperialists, who judged that major war preparations had been finished in south Korea, deployed the puppet army in an offensive position along the 38th parallel according to their operational plan of aggression already mapped out and drove them to armed provocations.

In 1949 alone they committed big and small provocations on 1,863 occasions.

As to the purpose of their armed invasions, in July 1949, Roberts said: "The north-bound invasion scheduled this time will be a good guinea pig for an imminent civil war. A close battle will get you to have a direct touch with the enemy and acquire a living knowledge." They were also aimed at capturing the important tactical vantage points in the northern half for their full-scale armed invasion in the future when the People's Army was considered to be weakened.

The continuous provocations by the US imperialist aggressors, however, were frustrated each time in face of the telling blows of the DPRK Security Forces.

Now they had to reexamine their original war plan.

They decided to start the war in 1950 and made its preparations more madly in the US mainland, Japan and south Korea.

STRATAGEM

The US imperialists radically revised their operational plan of aggression and worked out a criminal stratagem to throw their aggressive forces into the war on a full scale besides the puppet army.

Muccio, the US "ambassador" to south Korea, working out a plan for the armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic

It was to make the Syngman Rhee puppet army start aggressive war and continue with its attack on the northern half of the Republic with the support of their naval and air forces, and get it to hold out at least two weeks even in an adverse situation to make their full-scale armed intervention by mobilizing their aggressive ground force in Japan and all their ground, naval and air forces in the Pacific area.

According to this stratagem, they amended their aggressive plan charted in 1949, which envisaged landing operations on both the east and west coasts, and decided to concentrate all armed forces in the breakthrough of the 38th parallel.

In order to cover up their crime of war provocation and "justify" their direct armed invasion, the US Department of State hatched a criminal plot to mould a world public opinion on the "surprise armed attack by north Korea," bring a suit in the United Nations against it, and form "UN forces," thus legalize the action of their aggressive forces in Korea under the UN signboard.

In order to carry the plot into effect, it or-

The notorious war maniac Dulles instigating their puppets to start the Korean war on the 38th parallel

ganized a group to prepare documents to be submitted to the UN and a "draft resolution" to be adopted there, as was brought to light by Hickerson, the then US Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

In January 1950 the US Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously decided on this war plan, which was soon put into practice.

In June 1950, when their war scheme reached the last stage, Truman, dispatching his Political Advisor Dulles, Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Bradley to Japan under the pretext of discussing the problem of concluding a separate "peace treaty" with Japan, gave them the task to finally check up war preparations in Korea and fix the date for the start of war and get the puppets to make full preparations.

War maniac Dulles flew to Tokyo on June 17 and then to Seoul. The next day, he "inspected" the area along the 38th parallel and said to the puppet army men: "No strong enemy whatever would stand against you" and "the day is not so far off when you'll have to display your great might for your own sake." And on June 19 he, speaking at the puppet "National Assembly," said to their puppets: "The United States will give necessary material and moral support to south Korea in the fight against communism." Then he had a secret talk with the traitor Syngman Rhee, where he received a report on war preparations from the latter and gave him necessary instructions.

Leaving Seoul, Dulles wrote to Syngman Rhee: "I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is unfolding."

Back to Tokyo, Dulles had "talks" with MacArthur, Johnson and Bradley and finally confirmed the date for the start of the Korean war and all its preparations. On June 22 he declared to the world: "The United States will soon take a positive action." Three days later, people knew that it was the outbreak of aggressive war.

JUNE 25, 1950

At dawn on June 25, 1950, the US imperialists ordered the whole puppet army deployed all along the 38th parallel to launch a surprise armed attack against the northern half of the Republic. They tried to cross the 38th parallel at one stroke and occupy the northern half by a "blitzkrieg."

The enemy's armed invasion, however, was frustrated by the counteroffensive of the Korean People's Army units and the main force of the puppet army began to collapse like a house of cards.

According to their plan, the US imperialists called a UN Security Council Meeting and brazen-facedly put the helmet of the "UN forces" on their aggressive forces, describing their armed aggression as a UN "police action," without any investigation and confirmation and without the presence of the representative of our invaded Republic, and in violation of the rule of the unanimity of its permanent members.

On June 27, twelve hours before the Security Council adopted a "resolution," Truman "ordered" their aggressive naval and air forces to "support" the puppet army, and on June 30, officially gave an order to send their aggressive ground force to Korea at the "request" of MacArthur.

Thus, the US imperialists started their full-scale armed invasion to crush our Republic in its infancy and turn the whole of Korea into their permanent colony and military base.

The start of the aggressive war in Korea by the US reactionary ruling circles gave great joy to the US monopolies which had suffered from an overproduction crisis since the end of 1948. Van Fleet, Commander of the US 8th Army, said: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea here or somewhere else in the world."

This was an answer to what drove the US imperialists to the start of the Korean war in 1950.

Pak Song Yong

The Criminal "Two Koreas" Plot (1)

Today the domestic and foreign partitionists have become more undisguised in their "two Koreas" plot.

The plot constitutes an intolerable insult to the Korean people and a wanton violation of national dignity and sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Korea is one and our nation is a homogeneous nation. Our country must not be divided on any account, and our nation can never live divided. No manoeuvring on the part of the partitionists at home and abroad will be able to stand in the way of our people's cause of reunification." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 243.)

Korea is one and our people can never live divided.

The division which has continued for over 30 years due to the US occupation of south Korea spells immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to the Korean people.

The commonness of the homogeneous nation is gradually disappearing with the lapse of time and millions of fellow countrymen, torn apart in the north and south, have been unable to meet each other or hear anything about each other although a new generation has grown up.

The Korean people have categorically opposed from the beginning the division of the country and the nation and earnestly wish to be reunified into one nation as it was.

Today, however, the partitionists at home and abroad persist in the criminal acts to hinder the reunification of Korea in every way and bisect our people forever.

A Product of the Policy of Aggression towards Korea

The United States occupied south Korea in 1945, reduced it to its colony and rigged up the south Korean puppet regime by abusing the name of the United Nations. It started the Korean war in 1950 with a wild ambition of occupying the whole of Korea and dominating the world. But it sustained an ignominious defeat in the war.

After the war, the US ruling circles continuously instigated the south Korean puppets to "unification by prevailing over communism" in an attempt to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms.

But their wild ambition came a cropper in face of the ever-growing might of the northern half of the Republic and the mounting revolutionary struggle of the Asian people.

Thus, voices began to become louder among the ruling circles of the United States, calling for the "reshaping" of the US Asian policy and the perpetuation of the split of Korea.

The "report on the study of the Asian policy" (Conlon report) submitted to the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1959 claimed that "there is no proper way for the unification of Korea... and the de facto governments of two Koreas should continue to exist till the foreseeable future." Following this, *Washington Post* said that "...there can be no unification of Korea. Divided Korea will be far better than a unified communist Korea."

Particularly after the publication of the "Nixon doctrine," the US ruling circles entered the stage of openly pushing ahead with the "two Koreas" plot in real earnest in the early 1970's. In his article "US Asian Policy" reflecting the "Nixon doctrine," Scalapino, the then US Asian policy maker, wrote that the United States should "recognize each of split Korea as an independent and sovereign state and make both of them observe the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonaggression against each other."

When the North-South Joint Statement was made public and the north-south dialogue started in Korea in 1972, the United States used this as the best means of creating "two Koreas."

The south Korean authorities immediately put into practice the "two Koreas" plot promoted by the United States behind the curtain of the dialogue.

On July 7, 1972, the traitor Pak Jung Hi stated at a "Cabinet meeting" that "the people should cool down excessive optimism, hasty conclusion and excitement... and strive to build up national strength." And Li Hu Rak, who was Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, said at the very place where the Joint Statement was made public that "the north-south relations have now gone over from confrontation without dialogue to confrontation with dialogue," inciting antagonism and confrontation between north and south.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique finally went the length of making the so-called "special statement" in June 1973 and openly announcing to the world the "policy" of freezing and perpetuating the division of the country.

The "special statement" was aimed at bisecting our nation forever and keeping south Korea as the imperialists' colony indefinitely.

The US and Japanese authorities did not bother to conceal the fact that this treacherous act of the traitor Pak Jung Hi was instigated by them.

On July 20, 1973, former US Secretary of State Rogers, during his south Korean trip, said that he actively supported the simultaneous entry of the north and south of Korea into the United Nations and that the United States would "make every possible diplomatic effort" for it. And Mizuno, the then Permanent Vice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry of Japan, said: "Frankly speaking, Pak was persuaded by the Japanese Foreign Ministry to make public the June 23 statement. Fortunately, the south Korean government complied with it and the statement was made."

The "two Koreas" policy of the Nixon Administration was taken over by the Ford Administration and then by the present US authorities.

By perpetuating the division of Korea, the United States intends to retain south Korea as a colony and military base indefinitely and realize its domination of Asia and the world with it as a springboard.

The Japanese ruling circles are actively joining the United States in its execution of the "two Koreas" policy with a wild ambition to reinvade south Korea. And the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately trying to freeze the division of the country and carry out their masters' "two Koreas" policy in order to remain long in office with the backing of the imperialists.

Sophistic "Cross Recognition"

Today the partitionists at home and abroad claim that an "international climate" should be created for making "two Koreas."

It is for this purpose that they came out with the "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea."

"Cross recognition" is meant to create "two Koreas" through the "alternate recognition" of the north and south of Korea by socialist and capitalist countries.

This is an "invention" made by the Ford Administration to perpetuate the division.

A "high-ranking official" of the United States who accompanied Ford during his Far Eastern tour in November 1974, said that the United States was ready to negotiate with north Korea if the socialist countries expressed "their readiness to recognize south Korea as a state and have negotiations with it."

Kissinger who had hatched the plot for "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea" said in his speech at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly on September 22, 1975 that if "north Korea and her allies improve relations" with south Korea, the United States "is ready to take similar action." In his "new Pacific doctrine" made public in Honolulu on December 7, 1975, Ford, talking about a "constructive arrangement" for the solution of the Korean question, revealed the intention of the United States to make the countries surrounding Korea recognize the "existence" of the south Korean "regime" through "negotiations" and realize "cross recognition" in this course.

This "cross recognition" was more zealously advocated by the Japanese authorities.

Asked by an opposition party member about "the idea of simultaneous recognition of the north and south of Korea by four powers," Miyazawa, former Japanese Foreign Minister, said at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councilors on December 24, 1974: "If an agreement is reached among the countries concerned, our country will also approve it" and "it will result in giving up the reunification of Korea..., but it will be a step forward from the present state."

At that time *Asahi Shimbun* wrote that the statement of Miyazawa on "the cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," which was brought forward before and after Ford's Far Eastern trip and confirmed by Kissinger and strongly demanded by south Korea, clearly expressed the stand of the Japanese government.

In March 1977, Hatoyama, the Foreign Minister of the Fukuda government, like his predecessors, stated that "the concrete way for the coexistence of the north and the south is to make them recognize each other's existence through four powers' cross recognition of the north and the south."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are working in every way to realize the "cross recognition" plot of the United States and Japan.

Saying that it is their "policy to establish relations with East European communist states which have different systems and ideals," they blare that they "approve the cross recognition of north and south Korea by the Western side and the communist bloc."

They, who obdurately opposed the national liberation struggle and national self-determination of the oppressed peoples, acting as a servant of the imperialists, have gone so far as to disguise themselves as a "friend" of the countries of the new-emerging forces in order to make their way into these countries.

In order to justify it, the advocates of "cross recognition" claim that an "international mediation" by big powers is a "reasonable way" to "guarantee" peace in Korea and settle the Korean reunification problem.

It is a pure sophistry. Korean reunification is a domestic affair of the Korean people which does not allow the third party's intervention or interference.

Tension persists in Korea and her reunification has not been achieved up to this day not because of the absence of "international mediation" but because of the interference of the outside forces in the internal affairs of our country and their splitting manoeuvres.

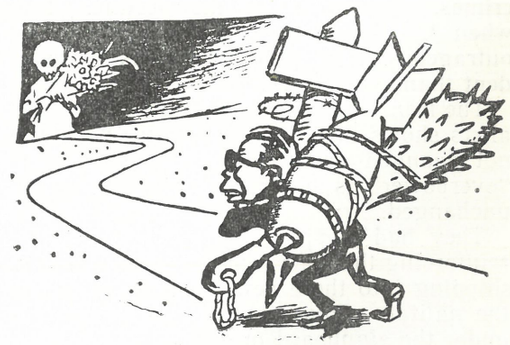
The Korean question must not be left to the discretion of the outside forces or used by anyone else for political bargaining.

This talk about "international mediation" on the Korean reunification problem runs counter to the will of our people to solve the reunification problem independently, to the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and to the UN resolution which welcomed and supported it.

After all, it is to justify the outside interference in our internal affairs and their nation-splitting policy.

The advocates of the "cross recognition" even claim that the countries which have state relations only with the DPRK should establish "diplomatic relations" with south Korea, alleging that the south Korean puppet clique should not be ignored as long as they are in "power."

The present "government" of south Korea can never be an independent government with which the sovereign states should have state relations. It is a tool for executing the US colonial policy and a "regime" representing none of the Korean people.



This is the end of a splitter

Frantic War Exercise of US Imperialists Reveals Their Aggressive Nature

The US imperialist aggressors, instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, staged a 10-odd day military exercise "Team Spirit 78" in March, turning the whole of south Korea into a theatre of war.

The war exercise involved huge armed forces more than 100,000 strong—US ground, naval and air forces and the south Korean puppet army—and aircraft carrier "Midway", strategic bombers "B-52", "Lance" missiles and other nuclear offensive weapons.

The "south Korea-US joint military exercise," the largest ever since the Korean war, was the most unscrupulous and provocative war exercise simulating an all-out offensive against the northern half of the Republic on ground and sea and in the air.

Through the war exercise the US imperialists desperately tried to demonstrate their "strength" and revive the shattered "myth" about their "might."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism can still commit many crimes. But it is on the decline. Today when US imperialism is behaving most outrageously, its vulnerability is more evident than ever before."

The frenzied war exercise of the US imperialists shows that their aggressive nature has not changed and their aggressive policy to "overpower" us by force of arms also remains unchanged.

They had stepped up war preparations, reinforcing their air force in south Korea and shipping into there new weapons to improve the military equipment of the puppet army under the signboard of the "phased withdrawal" of their ground force. Their recent war exercise, too, was conducted under the pretext of "troops pullout."

This shows that Carter's "troops pullout" is nothing but a smokescreen to reinforce the armed forces and speed up war preparations in south Korea.

The US imperialists, who cannot exist even a day without aggression and war, are making desperate efforts to realize their ambition of aggression against our country, keeping south Korea as a stronghold to save their colonial ruling system from total collapse in Asia.

While madly driving the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to a military adventure, they involve the Japanese reactionaries more deeply in executing their policy of aggression and war, turning Japan into a launching base, a supply base and an offensive base for aggression in Korea.

This criminal intention of theirs is saliently revealed by US Deputy Defence Secretary who flew to south Korea to command the recent war exercise. He went to Japan on his way home and had "talks" with the Director General of the Japanese Defence Agency, at which he expressed "thanks" to the Japanese government for having offered the Japanese territory as an operational and supply base and a relay base for the military exercise and stated that they would stage such "joint military exercises" in the future too and continue to seek "Japan-US defence cooperation."

Their war clamour also unmasked "peace" much advertized by them and clearly showed that their "peace" is nothing but camouflage to cloak their policy of aggression and war.

At a time when the world peoples demand that for Korea's peace and her peaceful reunification, the armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement and north-south military confrontation removed as proposed by us, the US imperialists brought into south Korea huge armed forces and staged war exercise, aggravating tension, in wanton violation of the armistice agreement. This is a dangerous aggressive act disturbing peace and leading the situation to the brink of war.

Their reckless war exercise showed the world once again that a wolf can never change into a sheep.

The socialist countries and many other countries of the world strongly protested against their war exercise and condemned it.

The war exercise showed more clearly that the US imperialists are the main force of aggression and war, the chieftain of world reaction and the disturber of peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world. It heightened the vigilance of our people and the world peace-loving people against the US imperialists, stiffened their resolution to fight against their policy of aggression and accelerated their political and moral defeat.

It patently proved once again that the "regime" of south Korea is a dirty colonial puppet regime maintained by dint of the bayonet of the US imperialists and a tool for carrying out their policy of aggression and war.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique offered the whole land of south Korea to the US imperialist aggressors as the theatre of their war exercise and mobilized a large number of puppet armymen in the exercise as "shock troops," bringing to full light their true colours as a flunkey-quisling, as a despicable war servant.

Through the play with fire threatening the compatriots, they devastated hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of farm lands and forests south of the Military Demarcation Line and offered the fishing grounds in the East, West and South Seas as a theatre of war exercise for the US imperialist pirate ships, inflicting great damage on the lives and properties of the people. Nevertheless, they gave wide publicity to the actual scene and results of the powder-reeking war exercise through propaganda media in their service.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are colonial puppets who cannot keep themselves alive even an hour without the protection of the US imperialists, their masters, with their bayonet and hateful quislings who don't hesitate to offer compatriots as cannon fodder for the war of the aggressors and throw the country into war horrors.

The "south Korea-US joint military exercise" convincingly proved that as long as the US imperialist aggressors are present in south Korea and such traitors as the Pak Jung Hi clique remain in the country, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are unattainable nor can peace in Asia and the rest of the world be preserved.

Our people who value national dignity and sovereignty, peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification will never tolerate any criminal acts of US imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, against us.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are the urgent demand of the times and the nation. No one can hinder our people from meeting this demand.

The US imperialists must clearly see the will of the Korean people and the trend of the times, desist from their reckless play with fire and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their aggressive armed forces and lethal weapons in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations and their pledges.

The Japanese ruling circles must give up the anachronistic dream of making another fortune by joining the US imperialists in Korean aggression and refrain from the criminal act of offering the Japanese territory as a base of the US forces for Korean aggression, contrary to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the cause of world peace.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must stop joining the outside forces in their reckless military adventure to save their skin and resign from "power" as demanded by the south Korean people. If they continue to commit traitorous acts following the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war, they will be severely punished by history.

It is a sacred national right and duty of our people to reunify the divided country against foreign aggression.

Our people will thoroughly frustrate the US imperialists' policy of aggression and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and surely achieve the national cause of the country's reunification.

Unheard-of One-man Fascist Dictatorship

There is the so-called "National Conference of Unification" in south Korea.

The "National Conference of Unification" was rigged up by Pak Jung Hi, the traitor, in October 1972 by amending the puppet Constitution for his lifetime "presidency" in a terror-ridden atmosphere that "martial law" was proclaimed plus a "state of emergency."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi formed this bogus body with his faithful underlings and lavished on it such many authorities as to "elect president," "debate on the major policy for unification," and "appoint one-third of the National Assembly members," thus placing it above the "National Assembly" as the "supreme legislative organ." And, himself as its "chairman," he held sway over all affairs.

The "Yushin Constitution" changed the term of "presidency" to six years, allowing the puppet president an unlimited number of terms, and altered the "direct election" of the puppet president by "national referendum" to the "indirect election without debate" by the "National Conference of Unification." According to the "law on the National Conference of Unification," the "presidential candidate" is not nominated by political parties but "recommended" by the "members of the National Conference of Unification."

This shows the intention of the traitor Pak Jung Hi to stay in "presidency" for life through "election" held every six years for form's sake by the "conference" formed with his faithful underlings.

This is eloquently illustrated by the December 1972 "election" in which he had himself nominated as the only "presidential candidate" and made his hand-lifting machine, the "conference," fabricate his "return."

The traitor Pak Jung Hi transferred the "legislative powers" over the fundamental affairs from the puppet National Assembly to the "National Conference of Unification" and allowed the latter to "elect" without individual examination one-third of the puppet National Assembly members on his recommendation. Thus, the "National Assembly," which had been originally a dummy, was now reduced to a mere appendage to the administration.

He also made only the "conference" "deliberate and decide on the major policy for unification" under the excuse of the "unity of national opinions," and had the exclusive right to "move any major policy on unification."

Like this, the traitor Pak Jung Hi concentrated all powers in his own hands under the spurious slogan of "peaceful unification" and "legalized" the unheard-of one-man fascist dictatorship as a system, thereby establishing a substantial "generalissimo system."

This clearly reveals that the socio-political crisis in south Korea has reached such an extent that the traitor Pak Jung Hi can no longer tide it over by the "president-centred system," a fascist dictatorship enforced under the guise of "parliamentary democracy."

Despite the "generalissimo system" or something like that he concocted, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi still fears people more than anything else and has been carrying on a big-scale fascist oppression, creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

But it is nothing but a daydream for him to try to save the military fascist dictatorship from the aggravating crisis with the help of the reactionary machinery and at the point of the bayonet. It will only hasten his ruin.

GLIMPSE OF SOUTH KOREA

Why Can't I Carry on My Studies?

Han Ok Nam

I'm a middle school girl living in a tiny rented room in Kuro Street, Yongdungpo District, Seoul City. But I'm now in no condition to carry on my studies.

Whenever I came back home after school hours, I found my younger brothers crying for food. Their sight was more than I could look at. Worse still, some days ago my mother was hit by an American army jeep travelling at breakneck speed. She is now lying in the cold room, without getting any medical treatment. Feeding my family is more urgent for me than studying. Even while writing this letter, I'm tormented by my four-year-old brother Yong Nam who keeps asking: "Sister, will you bring me a meal today?"

Why should our family live in such poverty? Mother used to say it is because we have no father. But it seems not to be so to me. My pals Bok Hi, Ae Sun and Sun Ok have their fathers but they are all as poor as my family. Some people blame poverty on fate. But it doesn't sound true either.

Sometime ago my senior girl friend of Yonse University told me that in the north all children were growing happily, receiving free education. If poverty comes from fate, then is it that all those in the north are born lucky while those of the same blood in the south are born unlucky?

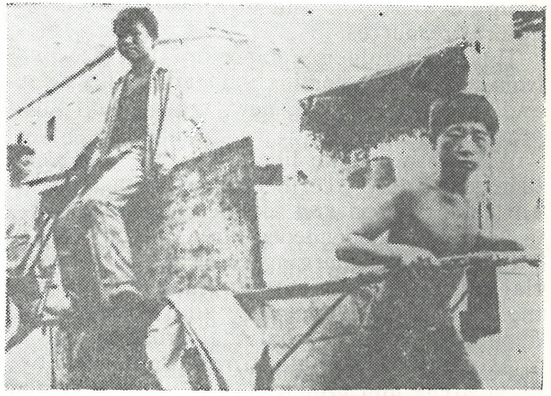
I am still not clear about this, but the same friend explained to me that poverty comes from an evil social system. In the north everybody learns and leads a happy life under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung. In south Korea, however, only the rich live in luxury in the magnificent houses while the poor like us find it hard to take even one scanty meal a day.

From this I think the brothers and sisters of Yonse University have risen up in a struggle in order to overturn this rotten, ailing society.

Now, young as I am, I am determined to join in the struggle against the Pak regime, following my brothers and sisters.

Reprinted from the south Korean paper *"Hyokmyong Chonson"*

A newsboy earning a bare living, instead of going to school



"Why should I pull a cart and not go to school!"

The New-emerging Asian Countries Struggle to Defend Natural Resources

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialists have exploited the peoples and plundered resources in Asia over centuries and imposed a harsh colonial rule upon the Asian peoples. However, the Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday, an object of unbridled plunder and oppression by the imperialists.

"Today the Asian peoples, firmly taking their destiny into their own hands, are making dynamic advances under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

Today the Asian peoples, taking their destiny into their own hands, are making dynamic advance for social progress and national prosperity. They are waging a vigorous struggle to regain and effectively use their natural resources.

This struggle is important for freedom from imperialist domination and subjugation and the building of a new, independent and prosperous society.

Without economic liberation can they neither completely free themselves from imperialist subjugation and plunder nor consolidate political independence already won.

For the new-emerging countries raw material resources are a sure guarantee for building their national economy and a great production potential for national prosperity.

Asia is richer in natural resources than any other areas and produces most of the world's output of raw rubber. Oil deposits in the Arab Gulf area amount to 49,000 million tons.

Asia also abounds in many useful minerals—tin, coal, iron, bauxite, chrome, lead, zinc, copper, gold, apatite, jewel, nickel, tungsten and so on.

Asia is known to the world for tropical agricultural produce such as coconut, tea, pepper, jute, Manila hemp, cotton, tobacco, jujube and others.

But in the past the Asian peoples could not properly use them for their national interests.

They were used by the imperialists for their enrichment over a long period. The imperialists made more than two-thirds of their total investments in Asian countries in the extraction of raw materials and the plunder of unprocessed goods and farm produce and took a huge amount of raw material resources.

After Asian countries won national independence, the colonial system of imperialism in Asia crumbled beyond retrieve.

The imperialists are now working more cunningly to recover their lost old positions. This is because their life and death hang on natural resources in this region. Today the imperialist monopolies in a number of Asian countries are the life line of imperialism which regards exploitation and plunder as the basis of its existence. Through their monopolies the imperialists try to continue to rob the new-emerging Asian countries of their rich resources.

But this is nothing but a daydream.

Today the peoples of this region, who are striving to build a new life, do not want the imperialists to plunder their valuable raw material resources as before. They are waging a resolute struggle to defend national sovereignty and national resources in various ways.

They nationalize foreign imperialist monopolies to place raw material resources under their control.

Through their stubborn struggle many countries deprived the imperialists of the oil concession they had retained for scores of years and put oil resources under state ownership.

Some countries nationalize the imperialist monopolies which plundered lots of raw material resources, including minerals, forest resources and agricultural produce or strictly restrain and control their activities.

Through agrarian reforms new-emerging Asian countries are taking back many fertile lands from the imperialists who exploited the peasants.

Nationalization in these countries is different in forms and methods but it is a progressive step against all forms of domination and interference, exploitation and plunder, and for their national interests and it is in full accord with the trend of our era of independence.

They are also taking concerted action to protect their natural resources and get fair prices for their raw materials and products, and proclaimed their sea limit and fishing zone 100 miles or more and are defending firmly their sea resources.

The natural rubber-producing countries in Southeast Asia formed the Natural Rubber-Producing Countries' Association against the imperialist monopolies' plunder and take joint action in the sale of rubber.

The tin-producing countries raised the price of tin through their joint struggle against the imperialists' manoeuvres to force down its price.

Through their joint struggle the oil-producing countries on the Arab Gulf protect and effectively use oil resources for the building of a new society.

As a result of nationalization and other resolute measures of the new-emerging Asian countries to defend natural resources, the imperialists' footholds for plunder are crumbling beyond retrieve, making it impossible for them to plunder resources in these countries at will as before. The last life line of the imperialists is being cut and they are sinking deeper into the abyss of ruin. The reactionary forces of imperialism are making every desperate effort to save themselves from their doom. But they cannot stem the righteous struggle of the peoples of the new-emerging Asian countries.

More brilliant victory and success are in store for the Asian peoples striving to shake off economic dependence and backwardness by defending and developing and effectively using their resources, and to develop their national economy under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and self-reliance.

Pak Sang Il

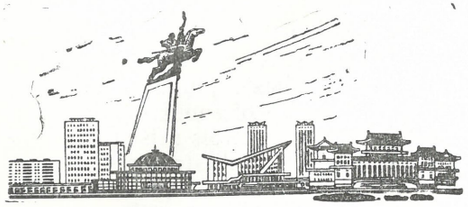
Palestinian Students Inaugurate "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea"

Recently the inaugural meeting of a "Study Group of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche Idea" was held by the Palestinian students at the Khartoum University in the Sudan.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the attendants.

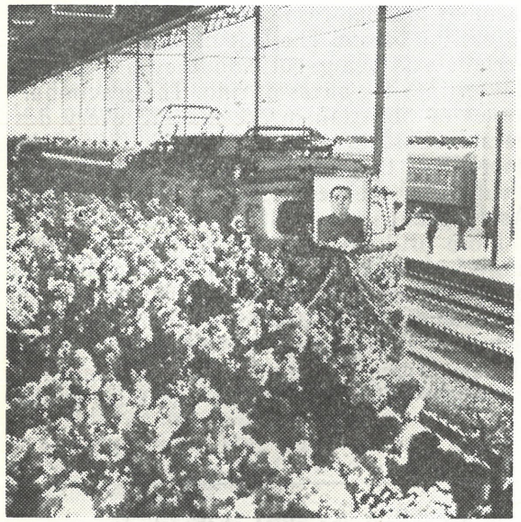
In his report, the chief of the study group stressed that at a time when the peoples and revolutionaries of many countries are guided by the great Juche idea of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung in their struggle according to the trend of our age towards independence, they had the inaugural meeting in order to deeply study and grasp the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea, of President Kim Il Sung, and proclaimed the birth of the study group.

All speakers said that they deem it their greatest honour to be members of the group and expressed their resolution to constantly study and grasp the Juche idea, boundlessly respecting the great leader.



News

Passenger Train "Children's Corps"



The passenger train "Children's Corps" started operation. It runs between Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and Onsong at the northern tip of Korea.

In the past period the Juvenile Corps members of our country unfolded vigorously the "good-work-doing movement" and sent many locomotives, lorries, tractors named "Juvenile Corps" to the socialist construction sites. This passenger train is a great encouragement to all our working people including the working class who are out to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan.

It is significant in inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party that the train began to run on rails on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the historic Wangjaesan Meeting guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Onsong district in the homeland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

When it first started to run large numbers of Juvenile Corps members in Pyongyang had their grand meeting at the Pyongyang railway station.

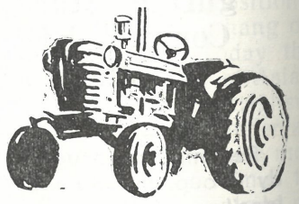
With the portrait of the great leader at the head of the locomotive and beautifully decorated with flowers, it left for Onsong, a glorious place, sounding whistle, amid the blessing of all those present.

Brisk "Mechanization-Family Movement"

At the National Congress on Agriculture held in January this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised a family of 9 tractor drivers on the Ryongyon County Combined Farm as a "mechanization family," a family of rural workers. He earnestly instructed that all cooperative farms and their workteams should follow its example to step up comprehensive farm mechanization.

Upholding the teaching of the respected and beloved leader, the "mechanization-family movement" is now brisk throughout our countryside.

Shortly after the Congress families of tractor-driving couples increased to over 100 and families of tractor drivers including those of tractor-driving brothers or fathers and sons to 200 in Ryongyon County.



On the Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, 50 families volunteered to become tractor drivers and all members of the third workteam of the Tokam Cooperative Farm in Kaesong—numbering more than 90—determined to make theirs "mechanization families."

Many families are out in the movement everywhere in the country from Farm No. 5 at the northern tip of our country to the Pungdok Plain near the Military Demarcation Line, from the Hamju Plain on the east coast to the Pura Plain on the west coast.

When the goal of the movement is attained, our agricultural working people will do their work more easily and joyfully with the help of machines on the comprehensively mechanized farms.

Through this powerful mass movement we are sure to reach the production goal of 10,000,000 tons of grain in the near future.

Middle- and Small-scale Pharmaceutical Industries Develop

In recent 3-4 years districts and hospitals in Pyongyang established over 70 pharmaceutical factories and pharmacies to produce a great deal of medicines. This is another proud achievement made by the workers in this field in their efforts to execute the Party policy to actively develop middle- and small-scale pharmaceutical industries simultaneously with the large-scale one.

During this period they developed the middle- and small-scale pharmaceutical industries, relying on their own sources of raw materials, without any large state investment, with the result that in 1977 the output value of middle- and small-scale pharmaceutical factories increased 2.1 times and their medicine production 2 times as against 1974, and the variety of medicines grew rapidly every year. Their production of mass-consumption medicines increased markedly and they made 23 per cent of those supplied to Pyongyang last year.

Putting the main stress on boosting the production of mass-consumption medicines and expanding their assortment, they are mass-producing precious medicines of special effect for the treatment of heart and liver, giving free play to creative initiative.

"Paekdu-san Prize" Games

The "Paekdu-san Prize" games, an annual function, were recently held.

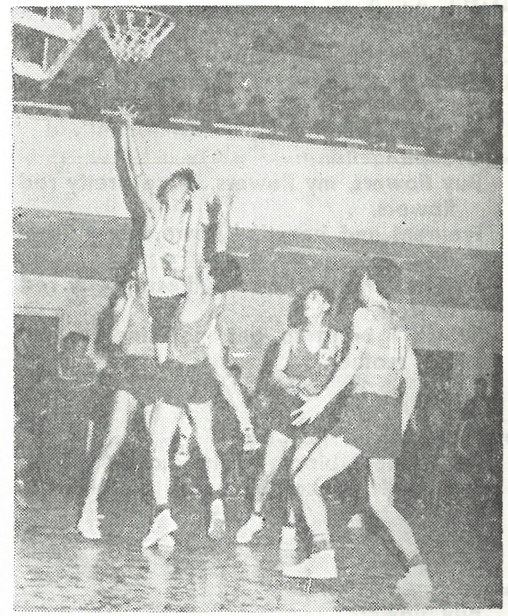
The central and provincial sports teams participated in basketball, volleyball, table-tennis, judo, boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling, swimming, diving, calisthenics, speed skating, hockey and other events.

Many players fully displayed their high skill and lofty team spirit.

In the snatch of 82.5 kg class of weight-lifting and in the total points of above 110 kg class, weight-lifters of the February 8 Team renewed the Republic's records. And new Republic's records were established in speed skating, 2,000-metre relay race, shooting and swimming.

Noteworthy in the recent games is that almost all matches including volleyball and basketball were very hot.

Youngsters' judo, wrestling, boxing and calisthenics attracted special attention, and participants in the junior-class calisthenics were all players of 12-13 who are very promising.



LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

A Revolutionary Opera
Based on the Classic Play of the Same Title

ACT III

SCENE 1

NIGHT AT A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

Ggot Bun appears, selling flowers during the *pangchang* "Buy Flowers".

Women's *pangchang*:
Buy flowers, my flowers, these pretty red flowers,
Fragrant and beautiful flowers, red flowers.
Buy flowers, my flowers, these pretty red flowers,
Which I bring to get medicine for my sick mother.

Women's duet *pangchang:*
Fair azaleas bloom at the mountain foot.
Pale pink apricot blossom is growing there too.

Women's *pangchang:*
Buy flowers, my flowers! If you take them home,
Even to an aching heart spring will come.

Ggot Bun tries hard to sell her flowers but nobody buys them. A drunkard takes a bouquet of flowers from Ggot Bun and staggers away without paying for them. Ggot Bun cannot get the money and turns back. Well-dressed women buy flowers and throw the money to Ggot Bun. Old Hwang brings a rickshaw to the front of a bar and exits. Japs appear.

Man: Hey, give me a bouquet.

Ggot Bun gives it to him. The gentleman takes it and offers it to a lady. At first she is pleased. But as soon as she sees Ggot Bun, she makes a face.

Woman: Don't buy them, darling.
Man: Why not?
Woman (nodding towards Ggot Bun): See how dirty she is! Buying flowers from a beggar? Throw them away. Can't you see how dirty she is?

The man throws them in Ggot Bun's face. They go away, laughing. Ggot Bun stands motionless.

Men's *pangchang*:
You may buy her flowers or not.
But how dare you condemn her!
Though she's fairer than a flower,
In rags they call her a beggar.

Ggot Bun:
They heap their scorn upon the poor
And say I'm dirty from the gutter.
But all their insults I'll endure,
All for the sake of my dear mother.

Men's *pangchang*:
Checking her sad heart's tears of blood,
She sells bouquets to save her mother.

Ggot Bun tries to sell flowers, brushing away her tears, but there are no buyers. Patriots are marched off by the police. A well-dressed gentleman and a girl who is evidently his daughter come out of the "Changsaeng Dispensary" with packets of medicine, take leave of the doctor and go away. Ggot Bun begs the doctor for a favour.

Ggot Bun: Doctor, I would like to have some medicine for my sick mother.

The doctor is embarrassed.

Ggot Bun:
One by one I sell my flowers but I haven't earned enough.
Give me medicine, please.
Every morning, every evening I shall bring you flowers like these.

Doctor: In this world you cannot live on flowers.

The doctor exits with a gesture indicating that he cannot help. Ggot Bun gazes at the signboard "Changsaeng Dispensary" for a while, before reluctantly going away.

Women's *pangchang*:
This chilly world does not want flowers.
When will flowers bloom throughout the land!
As the silence of the night grows deeper,
She stands alone with flowers in her hand.

A thief appears with some articles he has stolen from a house and he runs into Ggot Bun. Terrified, Ggot Bun drops her flower-basket. The thief runs away in great hurry, dropping a piece of clothing behind him. Ggot Bun collects the scattered flowers in her basket. At this moment the thief's victim comes running in to find one of his belongings on the ground. He grabs Ggot Bun by the collar.

Ggot Bun: No, I am selling flowers.
Victim: Selling flowers! Let's go to the police station.

Ggot Bun is falsely accused of "theft" while selling flowers for her mother

He pulls Ggot Bun along by the wrist. Since Ggot Bun refuses to go, the man slaps her on the cheeks. People flock to the scene.

Mixed *pangchang*:

While selling flowers for her mother
The poor girl is accused of theft.
Who is there in this desolate world
To whom she now can turn for help?

The doctor witnesses the scene and sympathizes with Ggot Bun. Old Hwang, who has brought the landlord in a rickshaw, finds Ggot Bun.

Ggot Bun receives a packet of medicine from the doctor who extols her with: "Your mind is fairer than flowers"

Old Hwang: Why, it is Ggot Bun!
Ggot Bun: Please, tell them, grandpa. I haven't stolen anything.
Old Hwang (to the victim): **Look here. Even if the sky fell, she would never steal. She was simply selling flowers to get medicine for her mother.**

People disperse, murmuring. The victim stands in embarrassment and then goes away to find the thief. Old Hwang sorrowfully embraces the sobbing girl and sings.

Old Hwang:

Your father, who worked with me as a servant,
Asked me on his deathbed to care for you.
But I failed to help you buy your mother's medicine
And now of thieving you are falsely accused.

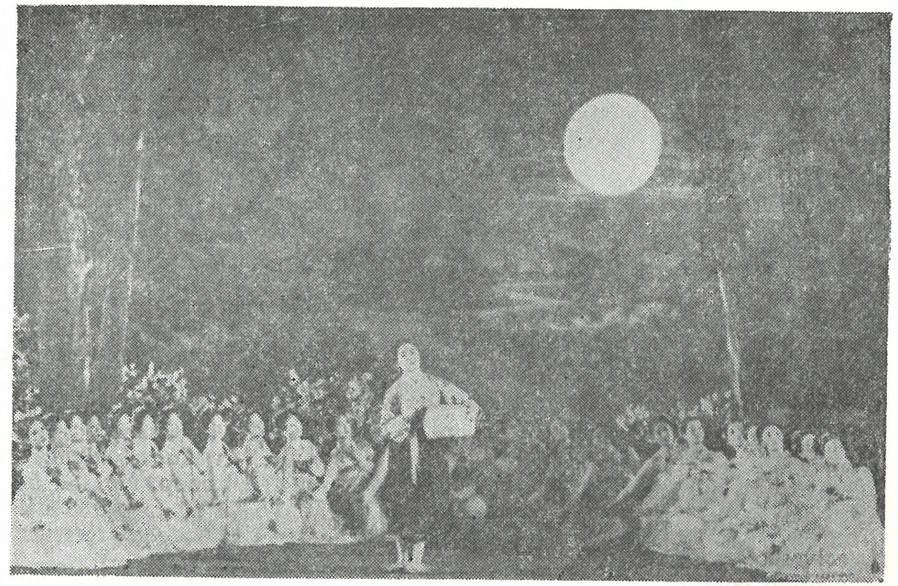
The doctor goes into the house with a determined look. Coming from a bar the landlord and middleman spot Ggot Bun.

Landlord: You hussy! What are you doing? Selling flowers instead of doing your work?
Ggot Bun: Excuse me, sir, but my mother is so ill. I've done all my work for today. I sell flowers only at night to get medicine....
Landlord: What, medicine! Don't talk nonsense! (To the middleman) **Take that slut to the weavers' recruiting agency right away and sell her.**

The middleman is pleased, saying: "You should have done that long ago."

Ggot Bun: Have mercy on me, sir.
Landlord: Oh, shut your mouth.

The landlord throws down her flowers and strikes Ggot Bun. Ggot Bun kneels on the ground and cries. The landlord takes money from the middleman and gets into the rickshaw drawn by Old Hwang. The



Medicine has been procured for her sick mother. But Ggot Bun comes home with a painful thought that she has to be sold off for the unsettled debt

middleman approaches Ggot Bun.

Middleman: There's nothing to cry about. You aren't the only one. You have to leave by train tomorrow morning. Go home, get yourself ready and wait.

The middleman enters his office. A notice "Weavers Wanted" is seen on the door.

Women's *pangchang*:

Poor Ggot Bun, what a hard lot you bear!
How are you going now to fare
In this cold and heartless world
Where people may be bought and sold!

The doctor comes out with medicine to give Ggot Bun.

Doctor:

I said you could not live on flowers.
But your heart is fairer than any bloom.
The only way I can help you is
To give you this medicine to take home.

Men's *pangchang*:

They say you cannot live on flowers.
But your heart is fairer than any bloom.

Taking the packets of medicine Ggot Bun bows to the doctor, crying. Handing her the flower-basket the doctor tells her to go home quickly.

The stage darkens.

SCENE 2

ON THE WAY HOME AT NIGHT.

A full moon is shining brightly. Ggot Bun appears with the packets of medicine, stares up at the moon. The moon fairies dance as if expressing the pain in Ggot Bun's heart.

Ggot Bun:

On the petals dewdrops glisten.
Is it there that my tears flow!
The moon is bright but in this dim
Dark world I know not where to go.

Upstage rich women are enjoying them-

Ggot Bun gives her mother medicine, wishing her to recover

selves on a swing in the full moon. Their ringing laughter is heard. Ggot Bun looks at them dazedly.

Women's *pangchang*:

One moon shines up in the sky.
But different people gaze upon it.
Some are happy to see the moon,
While others grow most melancholy.

The flower fairies sway in the moonlight and surround Ggot Bun.

Ggot Bun:

Moon, bright moon, don't leave the sky.
What shall I do when you descend?
If I had no one dear to tend,
I could run away, or drown and die.

Women's grand *pangchang:*

But what would my sick mother do
And my blind little sister, too?

Ggot Bun continues on her way home, choking the tears.

The stage darkens.

SCENE 3

AT GGOT BUN'S. EARLY MORNING.

As the stage lightens, thin smoke is seen rising from the chimney. Ggot Bun is brewing medicine in the yard.

Women's *pangchang*:

At the mountain foot the mist is swirling.
Her mother and younger sister are still asleep.
With care and grief her tender heart disturbing,
Awake all night, the girl has had no sleep.

Ggot Bun:

Am I blinded by my tears!
In the sky the dawn star disappears.
The time of parting now draws nigh.
When I am gone, how will my folk get by!

Women's *pangchang*:

O mountain bird, don't hasten dawning.
I'll be gone when it is morning.

The mother and Sun Hui come from the room. The mother is surprised to find a medicine pot.

Ggot Bun: I've brought medicine for you.
Sun Hui: Medicine? Oh, but where did you get the money?
Ggot Bun: The money I got for the flowers was not enough, but a kind doctor gave me the medicine.

Ggot Bun brings the bowl of medicine to her mother.

Ggot Bun:

Mother, please take your medicine, mother,
Accept your daughter's humble devotion.
For so many years gone by you suffered.
You must live long, so take this potion.

Mother:

Your love will cure my illness.
Let's brush our tears away and live.
Why must we weep forever!
Dry boughs too blossom give.

Unable to control herself, Ggot Bun weeps by the brazier.

Mother: What's wrong?
Ggot Bun (brushing her tears away): Nothing.

Just as Ggot Bun is about to give her mother the medicine, the landlord, Baek Man and the middleman appear.

Landlord: All right, Ggot Bun, let's go now!

Mother: What's the matter, sir?

Landlord: I've sold Ggot Bun to settle the debts you owe me.

The mother is shocked and draws Ggot Bun to her side. The mother and daughter hold each other and cry.

Mother:

What do you mean! What do you mean!
What ever do you mean, have you sold her!
What is the point of life without her!
You cannot go. You cannot leave us here!

The landlord, Baek Man and the middleman try to tear her mother away from Ggot Bun by force. Mother and Ggot Bun try to hold on to each other. Ggot Bun is taken away. The landlord knocks down the mother, who rushes towards him. She drops to the ground.

Mother: Ggot Bun!
As Ggot Bun sees her mother falling and calling to her, she frees herself from the villains and rushes to her mother. She holds her mother and tries to revive her.

Ggot Bun: Mother!
Seeing the mother breathing her last, the landlord, Baek Man and the middleman slink stealthily away. The mother speaks with great difficulty.

Mother: Ggot Bun, I... I die without having seen your brother again.

The mother dies.

Ggot Bun: Mother, mother!

Sun Hui: Mother, why did you die? Why?

The two daughters cry, shaking their mother's body.

Mixed grand *pangchang:*

Ah...

Yong Ran's mother rushes in. Presently villagers come.

Mother dies, cursing the world, despite all her daughter's devotion

Ggot Bun:
Oh, why did you die, dear mother,
And the blind Sun Hui abandon!
Why, despite all my devotion,
Do you leave me here in anguish!
Sun Hui:
Who will help us!
Who will care for me, a poor blind girl!
Women's chorus:
How will the orphan children fare
With no mother in this cruel world!

Mixed grand *pangchang*:
Though she is dead, she cannot rest in peace
With her dear daughters left behind.

Sun Hui: Mama!

The stage darkens and in the spotlight Sun Hui in grief is stamping the ground with her feet, calling to her mother in a heartbroken voice. Ggot Bun approaches Sun Hui and holds her in her arms. They both weep.

As the stage becomes light, a grave is seen.

Women's *pangchang*:
She can neither make any reply
Nor hear them weeping and beating the ground.
In between boundless earth and sky
The little girls are homeless now.

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui wail, scratching the earth.
Sun Hui:
Mother used to wake for worries every morning
And remain awake for care every evening.

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui:
Where have you gone from us, mother dear!
How can we go on living here!

All in chorus:
"Faith moves mountains," the saying runs.
Was the daughter's faith not great enough!
How sad it is! Who can tell us why
In this terrible world her mother should die!
How sad it is! Who can tell us why
In this terrible world her mother should die!

Ggot Bun walks along slowly, soothing Sun Hui who insists through her tears on staying by her mother's grave.

The stage darkens during the *pangchang*

(To Be Continued)

THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG LOOKS AFTER THE TRIPLETS WITH FATHERLY AFFECTION

Our Triplets

After school

Chung Song (left), **a future scientist**

Here are lovely, cute and healthy three children. They are triplets of Hamju.

They are called Chung Gum, Chung Il and Chung Song. They were born 13 years ago, their mother assisted by able doctresses.

From the moment of their birth a doctress and a nurse were assigned to them.

Under the loving care of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung, they have grown up healthily without catching cold even once.

They have a story about infinite love to be passed down from generation to generation.

They are all enthusiastic Juvenile Corps members

In 1972 the Women's Union organized a national festival of its art circle members in honour of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved leader.

The song story of the triplets prepared by Hamju County art circle members passed the provincial preliminary to participate in the festival held in Pyongyang.

On April 13, the fatherly leader came to the theatre to see the colourful performance given by the women art circle members from all over the country.

He was very much pleased to see the triplets dancing and singing on the stage and sent a long applause to them.

During the interval, he called them to him.

Today they go on a picnic

Chung Gum, a future gardener

Inhung King-Size Chestnut

The Inhung king-size chestnut is one of our specialities. Its name came from the place of its origin—Inhung (a part of Kumya County at present) of South Hamgyong Province. Its nut and bur are extraordinarily big; they are three or four times bigger than the ordinary ones.

Usually a bur contains 6 to 8 nuts, 12 at maximum and its nut weighs from 20 to 30 grammes, 60 exceptionally.

The tree is somewhat low in height and has a roundish canopy. It is highly viable. Its nut is rich in sugar, starch and protein and so tastes good.

Chestnut harvesting

They sing of happiness as much as they please

Shouting "father!" they rushed into the room where the fatherly leader was. He stepped forward with his arms wide open and held them in his arms, saying, "You're here! Our triplets...."

That day, he stressed that they must be raised well and gave presents to them.

Many years have passed since then.

They graduated from primary school and became senior middle school pupils.

They are all enthusiastic Juvenile Corps members boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Freshwater Fish Culture

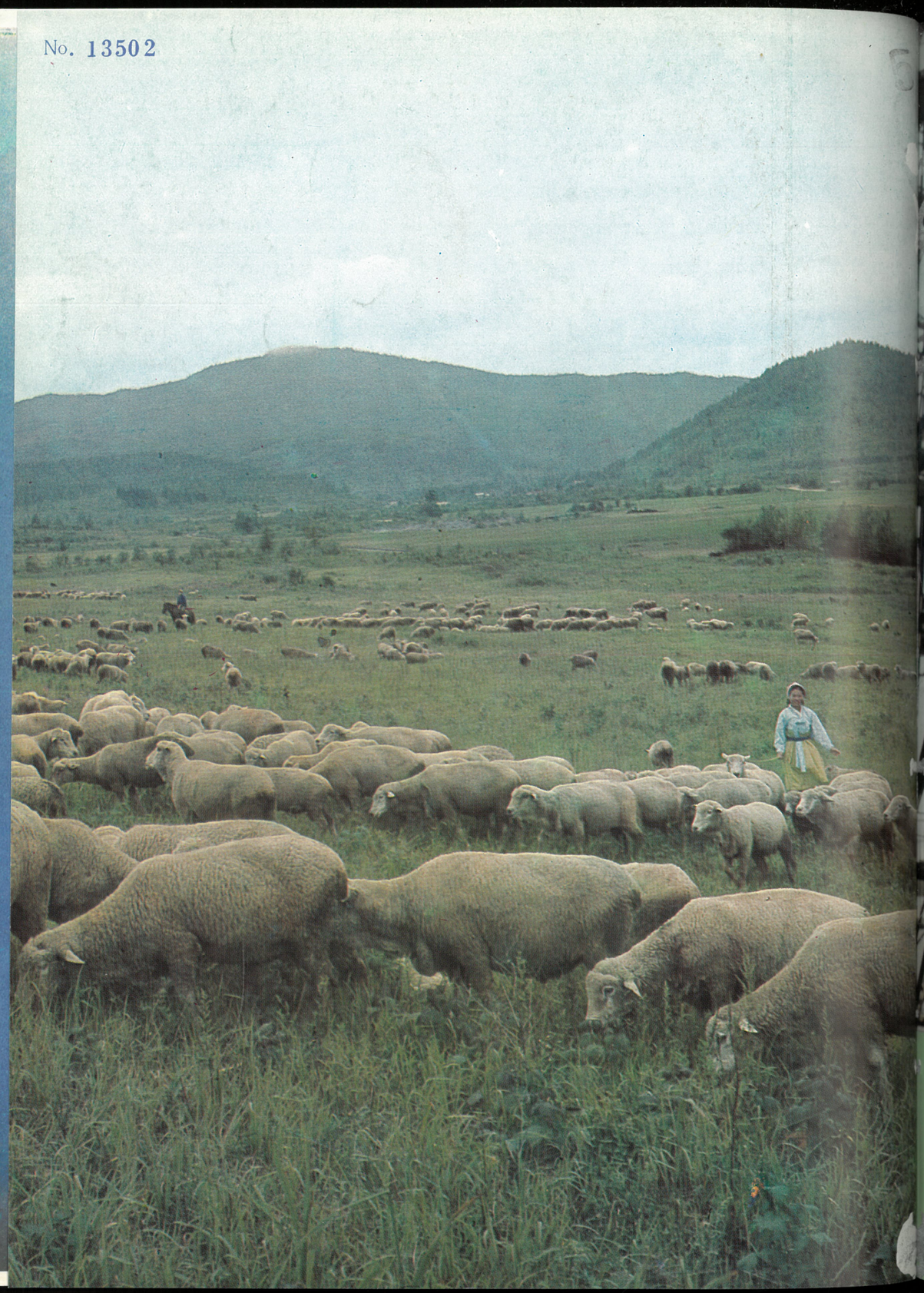
Hatchlings are set free into the pond

A joy of the fish breeder

Part of the Pukchang Fish Run

Korean Postage Stamps

No. 13502



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